

CORRIGENDUM.

Volume XXXIX, No. 2, page 172 of the Proceedings of the Council dated the 24th January 1928.

In the seventh line from the bottom, for the word 'retention' insert the word 'relation'.

In the eighth line from the bottom, for the word 'retention' insert the word 'relation'.

In the eighth line from the bottom, for the word 'evils' insert the word 'soils',

PUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

24th April 1928.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR, Secretary to the Legislative Council.



THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 24th January 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.c.r.E., The hon. Sir Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman. Bahadur, The hon. Khan Usman Sahib Bahadur Muhammad. Moir, c.s.r., c.r.s., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T. Chambers, Mr. G. W. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B. Davis, Mr. J. A. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Evans, c.s.r., I.C.S., Mr. F. B. Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V. Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. John, Mr. V. Ch. Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. Karant, Mr. K. R. Kesava Pillaf, o.r.z., Diwan Bahadur P. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad. Koti Reddi, Mr. K. Krishnan, Mr. K. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Kuppuswami, Mr. J

Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K. Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur Mallayya, Dr. B. S. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.

Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayadu, Rao Danadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Kaman, Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D. Narayana Rao, Mr. Motbay. Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Oki Dadi, Mr. M. Obi Reddi, Mr. C Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaningar). Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C. Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Sahajanandam, Swami A.S. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R. Shetty, Mr. A. B Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. Siva Raj, Mr. N. Siva Rao, Mr. P. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H. Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie. Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K. Swami, Mr. K. V. R. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. M. C.

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PRESENT-cont.

Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudsiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Sastri, c.i.e., Mr. T. B.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.

Venkataratnam, Mr. B. Venkiah, Mr. S. Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A. Wood, Mr. C. E. Zamindar of Gollapalli. Zamindar of Seithur.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member areasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Excise

Removal of the liquor shop near Karnikapuram.

- *1342 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon, the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—
- (a) whether a liquor shop is located very close to Karnikapuram where the Bezwada Municipal Council has assigned plots of land for poor labourers to dwell on 99 years' leases on a nominal rent;
- (b) whether the Municipal Council complained to the Government that the existence of the abkari shop there is a source of temptation to the poor labourers and is the cause of their social and economic ruin;
- (c) whether the Abkari Commissioner, to whom the complaint was referred, refused to remove the shop therefrom; and
- (d) whether the Government propose to interfere in the matter and order the removal of the shop?
 - A.—(a) The Government have no information other than that contained in a representation on the subject made by the hon. Member as Chairman of the Bezwada Municipal Council.
 - (b) Yes.
 - (c) The Government have not the information asked for.
 - (d) The Government know of no reason why the action suggested should be taken.

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Representation of municipalities in the Municipal Excise Committees.

* 1343 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon, the Minister for

Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Municipal Excise Committees the

Government officials are in the majority and the representatives of the

municipal councils are in a minority;

(b) whether it is a fact that some municipal councils like Cocanada and Bezwada have been systematically refusing to elect representatives to those Committees as the opinions of their representatives are not cared for in those Committees; and

(c) whether the Government intend to reorganize the said Committees

so as to contain the representatives of the municipalities in a majority?

A .- (a) No.

(b) Some municipal councils have not been sending representatives to the Excise Advisory Committees. The Government are not aware whether Bezwada and Cocanada are amongst them. The Government are not also aware that the opinions of the representatives of municipal councils are not cared for in the Committees.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 1576, dated 17th September 1926, which has been published and to the Government Notification No. 227, dated 21st July 1927, published at pages 1188-89, Part I of the Fort St. George

Gazette.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to clause (a) of the question whether it is a fact that in the Municipal Excise Committees the Government Officials are in the majority and the representatives of the Municipal Councils are in a minority, the answer given is 'No.' It means that the representatives of the Municipal Council are not in a minority. Under the rules, is it not true that the Municipal Councils are to send 2 representatives, when there are three officials in the committee? The Municipal Councils are allowed two members only. Do they consider that the representatives of the Municipal Councils are not in a minority?"

The hon, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"The representatives of Municipal Councils are in a minority. The meaning

of the answer is that there is a non-official majority."

Excise sub-inspectors and clerks in the West Coast Division.

*1344 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon, the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of Excise sub-inspectors and clerks employed in the West Coast Division;

(b) how many of them are natives of South Kanara; and

(c) how many of them are natives of Malabar?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the half-yearly list of establishments of the sub-inspectors and clerks of the Excise Department, copy of which is available in the Council Library.

(b) & (c) The Government have not the information.

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Mr. A. B. Shetty:—" With reference to clauses (b) and (c), may I know whether the Government cannot obtain the information asked for?"

The hon, Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR: —"They are available in the Civil Lists."

Medical

Improvement and spread of Ayurveda.

- * 1345 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon, the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—
- (a) whether any more amount will be spent during this year from the remission of provincial contribution towards the improvement and spread of Ayurveda;

(b) if so, how much; and

- (c) whether the Government propose to take steps to recognize all the private schools that are teaching Indian medicine?
 - A.—(a) & (b) It is not proposed to devote any extra amount this year to the purpose.

 (c) No.

Weights and Measures

Scale of fees for stamping weights and measures in each district.

- * 1346 Q.—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram: Will the hon, the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—
- (a) the legal authority under which fees are levied for stamping weights and measures;

(b) the current scale of fees for stamping weights and measures in each district:

- (c) the reasons for having different rates of fees for each district; and (d) the receipts for stamping weights and measures for the years 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27?
 - A.—(a) The Member's attention is invited to paragraph 3 of Standing Order No. 204 on page 444, Volume I of Board's Standing Orders.

(b) The Member's attention is drawn to Appendix IX to Standing Order No. 204, paragraph 3 on page 694, Volume II of Board's Standing Orders.

(c) The rates of fees are so fixed that they are just sufficient to cover the cost of the establishments necessary for stamping purposes. The Government have recently approved a revision in the scale of fees, with effect from 1st April 1928, on a more uniform basis. This revised scale is appended.

(d) Receipts for the three years are-

			RS.	A.	P.	
1924-25		 	 31,082			ë
1925-26	 	 	31,119			
1926-27			33,495			

^{*} Printed as Appendix I on page 210 infra.

Agriculture

Restrictions on the export of fertilizers to foreign countries.

* 1347 Q .- Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon, the Minister for Development be pleased to state-

(a) whether in view of the large quantities of fertilizers that are being exported to foreign countries, he has in view any scheme for the restriction

of such exports; and

- (b) whether the Director of Agriculture has suggested the imposition of duty in the interests of the agricultural industry of the Presidency?
 - A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answers to question Nos. 203 and 724 given on 3rd March 1927 and 31st March 1927 respectively.

Damages to the groundnut crops of the South Arcot district.

* 1348 Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 1265 answered on 5th November 1927 regarding damages to the groundnut crops of the South Arcot district, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state-

(a) whether the information called for has been received; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to take to remedy the evil?

A.—(a) Yes. The Government are not aware of any serious pest which has done damage to the groundnut crop with the exception of the hairy caterpillar in parts of Cuddalore and Vriddhachalam taluks. To a much less extent the fungus disease known as Rizoctonia has appeared on irrigated

groundnuts.

(b) The Agricultural Department has published notes in the Villagers' Calendar for 1927 regarding the method of dealing with the caterpillar. The department has also actually demonstrated the methods in two villages near Panruti in the South Arcot district. Rizoctonia is a much more difficult disease to deal with and research work is now being conducted for finding out possible soil disinfectants and resistant strains.

Committee to enquire into the working of agricultural middle schools.

* 1349 Q.-Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon, the Minister for Development be pleased to state-

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to enquire into the working

of the agricultural middle schools;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, who the members of the Committee are, their qualifications and the terms of reference to the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has been asked to co-opt some local men of the area while considering the working of schools situated in that area;

(d) whether the Committee has been asked to call for opinions of local

people and also to interview some interested persons; and

(e) whether the report of the Committee will be published for criticism before action is taken on the same by the Government?

Co-operative Societies

Alleyations against the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

* 1350 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon, the Minister for Development be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Assistant Registrar, Madras, is the brother of the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present Assistant Registrar has been successively a clerk, Chief Inspector and Assistant Registrar, all in the City of Madras for a period of over ten years altogether;

(c) whether there is any reason for keeping this person in the same

place for such a long period of time;

(d) whether it is a fact that "a Co-operator" sent up a petition to the President and members of the Committee on Co-operation, Madras, alleging that the rottenness of the city co-operative societies was due chiefly to the inefficiency of the present Assistant Registrar; and

(e) how many petitions and mahazars have been received by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies against the present Assistant Registrar, Madras, from January 1925 to 30th September 1927 and whether the allegations made therein were enquired into, or action taken on them?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information but the attention of the Registrar is being drawn to the question and he is being requested to look into the matter and take such action as is necessary.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :- " May I know, Sir. if, in North Arcot district, two brothers are employed together, though in different departments?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :- "If the hon. Member says so, I will take it as correct."

Registration

Reduction of registration fees.

* 1351 Q.-Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon, the Minister for Development be pleased to state—
(a) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding

the reduction of registration fees; and

(b) if so, when the alteration will be proposed?

A.-(a) Yes.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the notification No. 63, dated 7th December 1927, printed in the Appendix.a

Reduction of private attendance fees for registration.

* 1352 Q.-Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding

the reduction of private attendance fees for registration; and

(b) if so, when the reduction will be proposed?

a Printed as Appendix II on pages 210-212 infra.

A.—(a) Yes; from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the notification No. 62, dated 2nd December 1927, published at page 2021 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 13th December 1927.

Veterinary

Appointment of lecturers in the Madras Veterinary College,

* 1353 Q.-Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to my question No. 760 answered on 21st October 1927, will the hon, the Minister

for Development be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Muniappan and Mr. V. Janakiram Ayyar who are juniors to Mr. P. A. Parthasarathi Nayudu were appointed as Third Lecturer in the Madras Veterinary College in the beginning of 1926 and August 1927 respectively in preference to Mr. Parthasarathi Navudu; and

(b) if so, why?

A - (a) Yes.

(b) Because they were considered by the Veterinary Adviser more suitable for the post than Mr. Parthasarathi Navudu.

Maintenance of breeding bulls and buffaloes.

* 1354 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon, the Minister for Development be pleased to state -

(a) what is the total amount of grant distributed by Government for

the maintenance of breeding bulls and buffaloes during the year 1926-27; (b) how many breeding bulls and buffaloes were maintained with the help of these grants and how many persons received such grants during the year:

(c) whether any representations have been made to the Government to

relax the conditions subject to which these grants are given;

(d) whether any applications have been received by the Government

for increasing the grant that is now paid for a breeding bull; and

(e) whether the Government will consider such representations and applications favourably? 40 (2111

A.—(a) Rupees 290.

(b) Three bulls were maintained and grants given to three persons or associations.

(c) Yes.

(d) Application was made to the Director of Agriculture by the District Advancement Association, South Kanara.

(e) Representations will be considered on their merits.

Opening of a breeding farm in South Kanara.

* 1355 Q.-Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon, the Minister for Develop-

ment be pleased to state-

(a) whether there are any breeding bulls and buffaloes maintained entirely at Government expense in South Kanara and if so, how many there are and where; and

- (b) whether, in view of the admittedly poor condition of cattle in South Kanara, the Government have ever examined in the past or propose to examine in future the question of opening a breeding farm in South Kanara ?
- A.—(a) Yes; one is being stationed at the Veterinary Hospital, Manga-
 - (b) The Government do not consider it necessary to open a cattlebreeding farm in the South Kanara district.

Corporation of Madras

Nomination of Mr. M. R. Rajagopal Nayudu to the Corporation of Madras.

- * 1356 Q .- Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state-
- (a) the grounds on which he nominated Mr. M. R. Rajagopal Nayudu as a Councillor of the Corporation of Madras;
- (b) whether one of the grounds of nomination is that he is a representative of a minority community;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there are already on the Council five representatives of the Nayudu community;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Yadhava community, the Viswakarma, Nadar, Reddi, Maruthuvakula and certain other minority communities have no representatives on the Madras Corporation Council;
- (e) whether it is a fact that representations had been received by the hon. Minister in the past pressing for nominations from among representatives of the abovenamed communities; and
- (f) whether Mr. M. R. Rajagopal Nayudu was ever employed in Messrs. Addison & Co., and if so, in what capacity; and what is his present position in life?
 - A.—(a) The Government considered that his practical knowledge would be useful to the Corporation.

(c) Yes, including M.R.Ry. M. R. Rajagopal Nayudu.

(d) There is a Christian Nadar on the Council. There are no councillors belonging to the other communities specified.

- (e) A representation was received from the Maruthuvakula Sangam, Madras. No representation was received from the other communities.
- (f) The Government have no information whether he was ever employed by Messrs. Addison & Co. He is the proprietor of "The Rajagopal Motor Works."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR: - "May I know whether among the Nayudu community there are not several sub-sects such as Kammas, Balijas, etc. ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :- "I am not versed in ethnological problems."

Education

Representation of the Aided Schools Managers' Association in the Kistna District Educational Council.

- * 1357 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
- (a) whether the Government have received representations from the Aided Schools Managers' Association, Kistna district, to grant them the privilege of electing some members to the District Educational Council; and
- (b) whether the Government intend to give them the representation requested?
 - A .-- (a) Yes.
 - (b) The question is under consideration.

Admission of Adi-Dravidas in Brahmapuram and Allinjakuppam elementary schools.

- * 1358 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
- (a) whether he is aware that Adi-Dravida pupils are not admitted in the elementary schools at Brahmapuram and Allinjakuppam of Gudiyattam taluk maintained by the District Board of North Arcot; and
- (b) if the answer is in the affirmative, what action he proposes to take to have such public institutions open to all pupils irrespective of caste and creed?
 - A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

Opening of elementary schools in South Kanara and Malabar.

- * 1359 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: With reference to my question No. 199, dated 26th August 1927, will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
- (a) the several elementary schools opened by the local boards of Malabar as also South Kanara during the last five years at their own cost or taken over by them;
- (b) the distance at which each of them lies from a corresponding private recognized school; and
- (c) why such a school was opened by the boards if the distance between it and the private school was within a short distance, say, a mile?
 - 4.—(a), (b) & (c) The information received from the taluk boards in the Malabar and South Kanara districts is placed on the table.^a

Local Boards

Acquisition of lands for reconstructing a road through Maringapatti, Tiruppattur taluk.

* 1360 Q.—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar: Will the hon, the Minister

for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that one M. R. M. V. C. Karuppan Chettiyar of Kallal attempted to lay a road right across the fields of the residents of Maringapatti village, Tiruppattur taluk, Ramnad district;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is an old road 'Mangammal Salai' with avenue trees, watershed and semathangi close by the new projected

road;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ryots affected by this measure filed a suit 0.8. No. 338 of 1921 in the Sivaganga District Munsif's Court and obtained an order of injunction restraining the said Chettiyar from proceeding further with the work;

(d) whether the lands were acquired for the formation of the road

through the District Collector of Ramnad;

(e) whether the District Board of Ramnad or the Taluk Board of

Devakottai were consulted in the matter; and

- (f) whether on appeal to the High Court the acquisition was set aside as not being valid on the ground that the legislature when they passed the Land Acquisition Act did not intend that the owners should be deprived of their ownership by a mere device of private persons employing the Act for private end or for the gratification of private spite or malice?
 - A.—(a) Yes. The road has already been formed.

(b) & (c) Yes.

(d) The lands were acquired by the Government under the Land

Acquisition Act.

(e) No, as it was agreed originally that the road, after formation, was to vest in Government, and the Estate Collector, Sivaganga, was to maintain it.

(f) The question quotes an obster dictum in the judgment of the Court. The reason for the setting aside of the acquisition proceedings was that the cost of acquisition was not met from Government funds.

Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a) whether it is a fact that an attempt was made to lay a road, etc., the answer given is 'Yes. The road has already been formed.' May I ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to tell us whether the road has been fully formed or only preparations have been made for the construction of the road?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :- "The road has been fully laid out."

Petition regarding the acquisition of lands for Kallal-Managiri road.

* 1361 Q.-Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister

for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
(a) whether the residents of Maringapatti village, Tiruppattur taluk,
Ramnad district, submitted a petition to the President, District Board,
Ramnad, on 22nd December 1921, asking whether there was any proposal

before the District Board to form a road from Managiri to Kallal and were favoured with a reply from the President to the effect that there was no such

proposal in the District Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that in continuation of his letter referred to above, the President, District Board, Ramnad, was pleased to inform the petitioners that the road in question was not being formed either under the authority of the Taluk or District Board, but that one M. R. M. V. C. Karuppan Chettiyar of Kallal was forming the road with the consent of the Estate Collector, Sivaganga;

(c) under what rules and for what public purpose the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, wrote to the Taluk Board of Sivaganga on the 29th January 1927, requesting to send an application for acquisition of lands required for the Kallal-Managiri road despite the decision of the High

Court in A.S. No. 165 of 1923; and

(d) what the resolution of the Taluk Board of Sivaganga regarding the acquisition of land as desired by the Revenue Divisional Officer was, and how many voted for and against it?

A.—(a) Such a petition was submitted by certain residents of Maringapatti village.

(b) Yes.

(c) The original acquisition was declared invalid as the High Court held that the cost of acquisition was not met from public funds. It was therefore proposed to repeal the land acquisition proceedings and to meet the cost from public funds.

(d) The Taluk Board's resolution was to the following effect:—
"This Board is of opinion that there is no necessity to send an application for the acquisition of any lands as desired by the Revenue Divisional Officer in his letter, dated 29th January 1927, as there is already an old Mangammal Salai which is itself serving the purposes of a public pathway already." Eight members of the Board voted for the resolution and one (the President) voted against it.

Alleged irregularities in the administration of Union of Narasannapeta, Ganjam district

- *1362 Q.—Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—
- (a) whether the Government have enquired into the allegations of the rate-payers in the Union of Narasannapeta (Ganjam district) that they do not know which are the wards in the Union and who are its members and that there is no electoral roll and no election for the last so many years;
 - (b) if so, what the result of the enquiry is;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the rate-payers approached the President, District Board, Ganjam, for this information and could not get it; and
- (d) if the allegations are true, what action they propose to take thereon?
 - A.-(a), (b) & (d) The Government have made no enquiry.
 - (c) The Government have no information.

Attendance of local fund servants in courts as witnesses.

*1363 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon, the Minister

for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state-(a) whether the period of absence of a local fund servant on account of his attendance at Court is treated as one on duty only, if the local board is

interested in the case and the local fund servant is permitted by the board concerned to appear as a witness on its behalf;

(b) whether in all other cases the local board servant should take any

leave which he is entitled under the rules; and

- (c) if the answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, whether the Government have allowed freedom to presidents of local boards to refuse to serve summons on their servants when they are not willing to take leave and appear as witnesses?
 - A.—(a) & (b) No. Revised orders have been issued in G.O. No. 4014, L. & M., dated 18th October 1927, a copy of which is appended.a

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of amending Bills to the District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act.

* 1364 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon, the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state-

(a) when the Government are likely to introduce amending Bills to

the District Municipalities Act and to the Local Boards Act;

(b) whether it is the intention of the Government to abolish nomina-

tions altogether in all local bodies; and

(c) whether the Government intend to decrease the number of nominated seats in all local bodies even under the provisions of the Acts in force now and increase the elective seats proportionately?

A.—(a) The Bills will be introduced as early as possible.

(b) It is proposed to reduce to a minimum the power of appointment to local bodies.

(c) There is no such intention until the amending Bills are passed.

Municipal Councils

Enougy into the administration of the Cannanore municipality and action taken theron.

* 1365 Q.-Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR: Will the hon, the Minister for

Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state-

(a) whether he has made any enquiry into the conduct of the Municipal Chairman, Cannanore, as promised in the answer to question No. 459 answered on the 27th August 1927 regarding the administration of the Cannanore municipality; and

(b) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

A.-(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Depressed Classes

Opening of schools for the depressed classes.

* 1366 Q.-Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state-

(a) how many new schools were opened for the depressed classes from

the current year's sanctioned budget amounts; and

(b) what amounts were disbursed from 1st April to 30th September 1927 for maintenance of schools for depressed classes by-

(1) the Salvation Army,

- (2) the missionary bodies, and (3) the departmental management?
- A.-(a) 146 up to the end of September 1927.
 - (b) (1) Rs. 17,986, EGISLAS

(2) Rs. 13,921.

(3) Rs. 1,48 448.

Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"With reference to answer to clause (b) of the question, the hon, the Home Member states that Rs. 13,921 was disbursed. May I know whether the amount was disbursed to Christian missionaries and others?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:-"Christian Missionaries and others."

Forests

Concessions in the reserved forests of South Kanara.

* 1367 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table the report the Government have received with regard to clauses (a), (b) and (d) of my question No. 930 regarding concessions in the reserved forests of South Kanara answered on 31st October 1927?

A .- The report received from the Chief Conservator of Forests is placed on the Council table.a

Control and disposal of the forest in Gundamanikkanur zamindari.

* 1368 Q,-Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state-

(a) whether the forest in the Gundamanikkanur zamindari in the

Madura district is at the disposal of Government;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, when and how the Government

assumed control and disposal of the said forest;

(c) whether the proprietor of the said zamindari has moved the Government through the Collector of Madura to make rules under section 26 or to take action under section 29 of the Madras Forest Act;

(d) whether the Government do propose to take action under section 29

of the Forest Act;

(e) if the Government propose to take action under section 29 with regard to the said forest, what are the purposes for which regulation or prohibition under that section appears to the Government to be necessary :

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- (f) whether any notice has been issued to the owner of the above forest as required by section 29 of the Forest Act; and
- (g) whether the Government propose to publish a notification in the Fort St. George Gazette and the official gazette of the Madura district as regards the said forest under section 29 of the above Act?
 - A.—(a) & (b) In the absence of the name of the forest referred to, the Government are not in a position to give the information required.
 - (c) to (g) The Government are not aware of any such proposal.

Land Revenue

Applications for darkhast lands by depressed classes.

- * 1369 Q.-Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state-
- (a) how many applications for grants of darkhast lands were received from the depressed classes during the past one year in the districts of the Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Salem and how many of them were already disposed of and how many remain undisposed; and
 - (b) within what time each application is generally dealt with?
 - A.-(a) & (b) The Government have not hitherto compiled such statistics and are not aware of any record from which the particulars the hon. Member wants could be gathered as applicants for land do not usually declare in their applications what community they belong to. If the hon. Member wishes by his question to bring to notice delay in the disposal of applications from members of the depressed classes it is suggested that his object would be better served by giving full particulars of a few cases so that specific enquiry could be made.

Public Service

Grievances of non-yazetted officers.

- * 1370 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state-
- (a) with reference to the announcement made in this Council last March, by the Government, that while Government were not prepared to appoint a committee of enquiry to report on the scale of pay to non-gazetted officers they would consider individual cases of hardship brought to their notice, whether any applications for redress were received from the nongazetted officers in North Arcot district;
 - (b) if so, what concessions were granted to such applicants; and
- (c) whether Government have under contemplation the granting of any special concessions to such servants and if so, whether instructions will be issued to the heads of departments to treat the claims of such senior servants to promotion with special sympathy?

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A.-(a) & (b) A memorial was received in one individual case; the

request made in it was refused.

(c) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the second part, the Government have no reason to think that well-founded claims of any class of Government servants receive other than sympathetic consideration from heads of departments and so do not propose to make the suggested exhortation.

Re-entertainment of Messrs, Muthuswami and Krishna Doss in the Registration department of Madura,

* 1371 Q.-Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to question No. 923 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st day of October 1927-

(a) whether M. Muthuswami and A. Krishna Doss, acting clerks employed in the Registration department of the Madura district, are members

of the backward classes; and

- (b) whether M. Muthuswami had been declared duly qualified for public service under the Public Service Notification in pursuance of the orders passed by the Inspector-General of Registration, dated 17th July 1924?
 - A.—(a) They belong to castes which, for the purpose of educational concessions in school-fees, have been classed as backward.

(b) Yes: but he had not one year's continuous or two years' aggregate acting service on 16th November 1926.

Reforms

The Statutory Commission.

* 1372 Q .- Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the

Member for Revenue be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Government had any correspondence with the Central Government regarding either the personnel or work or both of the Statutory Commission appointed under section 84-A of the Government of India Act of 1919:

(b) if so, whether they will be pleased to lay it or at least such part of it as is not marked 'Confidential' on the table of the House; and

(c) whether the Government of Madras objected to the exclusion of Indians from the Commission?

A.-(a), (b) & (c) The answer to clause (a) is in the negative.

Staff Selection Board

Medical certificates produced by candidates applying to the Staff Selection Board.

*1373 Q.-Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue

be pleased to state-

(a) whether candidates who send their applications to the Staff Selection Board are required to produce certificates of physical fitness from Commissioned Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons in charge of a district;

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(b) what fees have to be paid for such certificates;

(c) whether the Staff Selection Board refuse to accept certificates granted by the Assistant District Medical Officer, during the absence of the District Medical Officer from the station;

(d) whether candidates who are selected for any post have to undergo

another medical examination before appointment; and

- (e) whether in the first instance a certificate from any registered medical practitioner will not suffice for the purpose of keeping out applicants who are physically unfit?
 - A.--(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1100, Public, dated 12th November 1925, which is placed on the table of the House.a
 - (c) Yes.
 - (d) In respect of clerical posts the certificates to be produced under G.O. No. 1100, Public, dated 12th November 1925, before the Staff Selection Board, may be accepted by the appointing authorities as sufficient and then no further medical examination is necessary before confirmation. The notifications inviting applications for other posts lay down in each case what medical certificates will be required; in some cases a candidate finally selected for appointment has to appear before a Medical Board before actual appointment.
 - (e) No. Under subsidiary rule 2 to Fundamental Rule 10, the certificate required before any person, except a military pensioner, may be appointed (otherwise than as a menial paid from contingencies) to a permanent post under Government must ordinarily be signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer. or a Civil Medical Officer of rank not lower than a Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer; if the suggestion in the question were adopted, the certificate accepted by the Staff Selection Board could no longer be regarded as sufficient for this purpose.

Survey and Settlement Abolition of the V Survey Party.

1374 Q .- Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state -

(a) whether the V Survey Party has been abolished;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, what are the grounds for abolition;

(c) whether the abolition of any other party is under contemplation; (d) how many officers, sub-assistants, head surveyors, deputy surveyors, and field surveyors have had their services dispensed with by the abolition of

the party, and how many have been retained and attached to other parties; (e) on what principle certain men were retained and others thrown out; and

(f) what is the net saving per year by the abolition of the party?

A .- (a) Yes.

(b) As there was not sufficient work for all the parties, one of the parties was abolished from 1st October 1927.

(c) Yes, if circumstances justify such a course.

(a) The full strength of one temporary party has been disbanded.
(e) It was left to the Director's discretion to retain the best men and to dispense with the less useful.

(f) The annual saving is estimated at Rs. 76,800.

Omission of Perisepalli village in the new survey and settlement accounts.

* 1375 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the village Perisepalli, Gudivada taluk, Kistna district, is omitted altogether in the survey and settlement accounts that are being

prepared now;

(b) whether the lands and the owners of lands of that village are all

proposed to be shown in another village named Kapavaram; and

(c) whether the Government intend issuing orders to the Survey and Settlement officers concerned to preserve the identity of Perisepalli as a separate village?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) During a revision of village establishments in 1910, Perisepalli was grouped with Kapavaram. The work connected with both the villages was from that year managed by a single village establishment. It was considered that it would be in the public interests to combine the two villages so that a single set of accounts might be maintained. The proposal for their amalgamation was notified for public criticism in the Kistna District Gasette, dated 9th August 1924. No objections were received. The two villages were surveyed as a single village during the resurvey of the Gudivada taluk. In these circumstances, the Government do not propose to issue the orders suggested.

Village Establishments

Division of the Thekkatheru village in the Melur taluk of the Madura district.

* 1376 Q.—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram: Will the hon, the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number and names of Ayan villages in the Melur taluk of the Madura district which have an ayacut area of 3,000 acres or more;

(b) the number and names of villages in the above taluk whose land revenue assessment is Rs. 15,000 or more per fashi;

(c) the number of karnams employed in each of the above villages;
(d) the names of villages in the above taluk which have been divided into two, in consideration of the extent of the ayacut and the amount of the assessment; and

(e) why the Government have not divided the Thekkatheru village in the Melur taluk of the Madura district and given two karnams for the

village?

A.-(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have not the information asked for: nor is there any report or return from which it could be readily compiled.

(e) The power to split up villages and appoint additional karnams is

vested by law in the Board of Revenue.

Civil Justice

Relations of the Sarishtadar of Guntur District Court.

*1377 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: With reference to the answer to question No. 44 answered on 23rd August 1927, will the hon the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Munsif of Gurazala is the brother-in-law of

the Sarishtadar of the Guntur District Court?

(b) whether there are clerks in Judicial service in the district who are

the Sarishtadar's nearest relations; and

(c) whether the Sarishtadar of the Guntur District Court has been in the district for the last five years?

A.-(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The present Sarishtadar took up his duties on 5th July 1923.

Muhammadan clerks in the Judicial department, Vizagapalam and Ganjam districts.

* 1378 Q.-Mr. TAJUDDIN SAHIB: Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state-

(a) the number of Muhammadan clerks employed in the Civil Judicial

department of Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is not a single Muhammadan clerk either in 60 to 80 grade or 80 to 120 grade in the above two districts; (c) whether there are no qualified Muhammadan clerks to be promoted

to these grades in these districts;

(d) whether there are any unpassed non-Muhammadan clerks in the above grades in the two districts;

(e) whether the policy of promoting unpassed and unqualified clerks to the higher grades is still observed in spite of the existence of Muhammadan passed men; and

(f) whether deafness of clerks is taken as a disqualification for

promotion to the higher grade?

A.—(a) Vizagapatam—Two. Ganjam-One.

(b) The facts are as stated by the hon. Member.

(c) Vizagapatam-There are no qualified Muhammadan clerks. Ganjam-There is one Muhammadan clerk who, though not declared eligible for University courses of study, has passed the Civil and Criminal Judicial Tests.

(d) Yes. (e) No.

(f) The answer depends on the degree of deafness and the extent to which the defect will affect the clerk's efficiency in the discharge of a particular kind of duty.

Communal representation in the Civil Judicial departments of the Madura and Ramnad districts.

* 1379 Q .- Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state the number of clerks, permanent, acting and temporary, on 1st April 1927, in the Judicial department of each of the districts of Madura and Ramnad on receipt of Rs. 60 and above per mensem classified by communities as Muhammadans, Indian Christians, Brahmans, non-Brahman Hindus and Anglo-Indians?

A .- A statement is appended.a

Communal representation in the Civil Judicial department of each district in this Presidency.

* 1380 Q.-Mr. L K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon, the Law Member be

pleased to place before the Council a statement giving-

(a) the number of clerks on the 1st August 1927 in each district of the Madras Presidency in the Civil Judicial department who have not yet been made permanent and who have put in a total service of (1) two years, (2) three years, (3) four years, (4) five years in the department under Government classified by communities;

(b) the number of clerks who were made permanent in the Civil

Judicial department in the Madura district between 1st August 1927 and 1st

November 1927, classified by communities; and

- (c) the total number of clerks on the lists of the establishment of Civil Judicial department of each district of the Madras Presidency on 1st August 1927 on receipt of Rs. 60 and above per mensem classified as Muhammadans, Indian Christians, Depressed classes, Brahmans and non-Brahman Hindus ?
 - A .— The Government are not satisfied that it is necessary to undertake the labour involved in the process of collecting the information.

Criminal Justice

Rescue homes for women convicted of infanticide.

- * 1381 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon, the Law Member be used to state pleased to state-
- (a) whether the Government have any proposals under consideration to deal leniently with women convicted of infanticide by sending them to a rescue or any other home instead of committing them to jail;
- (b) whether the Government of Bombay have adopted the policy of sending them to the orphanage at Pandharpur instead of committing them to jail: and
- (c) whether Government will consider the desirability of introducing that system in this Presidency?
 - A.—(a) No.
 - (b) The Government have no information.
 - (c) The Government propose to communicate with the Government of Bombay on the subject.

a Printed as Appendix VII on page 224 infra.

Irrigation

Allotments for the construction of the Girisola channel and the Karatolly Tampara, Ganjam district.

- * 1382 Q .- Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state—
- (a) whether the Government have sanctioned additional staff for taking up the construction of Girisola channel in the Goomsur taluk and for improvements to the Karatolly Tampara in the Chatrapur taluk (Ganjam district); and

(b) the allotments they have made or are going to make in the coming

budget for these works?

A.-(a) No.

(b) The schemes are to be placed before the Finance Committee; and it is proposed to ask for Rs. 20,000 for the Girisola channel and Rs. 10,000 for the Karatolly Tampara for next year.

Amount spent for irrigation works in South Kanara in this year.

- *1383 Q.—Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state-
- (a) whether any amount has been or is being spent this year in South Kanara for irrigation works;

(b) if so, what they are; and (c) if not, whether Government have any programme for any such works in South Kanara?

A .- The answers are in the negative.

Height of the F.S.L. at Dowlaishwaram.

- * 1384 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state-
- (a) the height at which the F.S.L. at Dowlaishwaram is ordinarily maintained; and
- (b) whether the raising of it to some extent in order to facilitate greater supply of water has been considered by the Government?

A.—(a) Eight and a half feet.

(b) No. Other methods of increasing the supply are under consideration. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 1176.

Closure of canals in the Eastern delta in the East Godavari district.

- * 1385 Q.-Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state-
- (a) whether the report referred to in the answers to clauses (b) and (c) of question No. 1137 answered on 4th November 1927 has been received and if so, what action has been taken on the same;

(b) whether the Government are aware that in the four conferences with the ryots held by the Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division, in the latter part of 1927, there was a unanimous request from the ryots that the canals in the Eastern delta should be opened on 1st June 1928 and that the Executive Engineer stated in reply that a notification was sent directing closure up to 6th June 1928 and that effect could be given to their request only from 1929;

(c) whether the notification for closing the canals up to 6th June 1928

has been published;

(d) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to notify closure

only up to 1st June 1928; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to direct that instead of closing all the canals in the delta, such only of the canals as needed repairs be closed?

A .- (a) The report has been received and is now placed on the table. It called for no particular action.

(b) The Government have no exact information about the conferences, but believe that requests were made as stated. The Chief Engineer's report shows that the canals must be closed for six weeks in 1928.

(c) & (d) The Government have not yet received the Chief Engineer's

proposals.

(e) Attention is invited to paragraph 2 of the Chief Engineer's report.

Observance of turns in channels where pump system has been introduced.

*1386 Q.-Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that even in the case of channels where the

pump system has been introduced, turns are still observed; and

(b) if so, why?

A .- If the hon. Member will specify the channels to which he refers, the Government will enquire.

Legislation

Prevention of juvenile smoking.

* 1387 Q.-Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be

pleased to state-

(a) whether in reply to Mr. Satyamurti's supplementary question to Dr. Subbarayan's question No. 943 answered on 16th October 1924 he promised to see in what direction legislation for preventing juvenile smoking should proceed; (b) what he has subsequently done in the matter;

(c) whether the Government are aware that several of the western countries as well as the States of Mysore and Travancore have passed

legislation for this purpose; and

(d) whether the Madras Government have in contemplation any legislation for the prevention of juvenile smoking?

A.-(a) Yes.

- (b) The Government collected information regarding the legislative provisions in force in other Provinces and Indian States and examined, with reference to such provisions and the practical effects they have had, the need for legislation in this Presidency. They found that the results of legislation in other Provinces and States were not such as to encourage legislation in this Presidency. They came to the conclusion that reliance must continue to be placed on the influence and teaching of school-masters. They accordingly requested the Director of Public Instruction to issue necessary instructions to the authorities of educational institutions.
- (c) Yes. (d) No.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b) of the question, may I know whether the authorities of educational institutions are doing anything to discourage smoking among boys?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :- " Notice, Sir."

Legislative

Business rules framed under section 49 (2) of the Government of India Act.

*1388 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(1) a copy of the business rules made under section 49 (2) of the

Government of India Act, and

- (2) a copy of all the statutory rules framed under the Government of India Act by various authorities from time to time which are not included in the Legislative Council Manual, volume I?
 - A.—(1) The Government do not propose to lay the rules on the table.
 (2) The Government cannot undertake to make an authoritative compilation for publication.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"The answer given to clause (2) is that the Government eannot undertake an authoritative compilation for publication. Will the Government be pleased to give reasons for not undertaking the compilation."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :- "I am afraid, not."

Navigation

Regulation of boat traffic in Godavari river.

- * 1389 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answers to clauses (a) and (b) of question No. 1141 answered on 4th November 1927—
- (a) whether the Government propose to take any measures to ensure security to the passengers by regulating and controlling the traffic;

(b) whether the Government are aware that besides unskilled boatsmen and unsafe boats, usually plied in crossing the river, large traffic from one place to another is carried on over large distances on the river for several miles by unskilled boatsmen with unseaworthy craft; and

(c) whether the Government have called for any report of the accidents

in the river at Kotipalli during the flood season of 1926?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 2509 I., dated 1st November 1927, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) The Government have no particular information.

(c) No.

Police Do

Control and supervision of brothels and prostitutes.

- * 1390 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state-
- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the remarks of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, in paragraphs 20 and 41 of his Administration Report, 1926, relating to the control and supervision of brothels and prostitutes and the need for investing the Commissioner of Police with more powers to deal with the evil:
- (b) whether the Government propose to introduce any legislation dealing with the subject;
- (c) whether any non-official member has given notice to Government of a Bill dealing with the subject; and
 - (d) what the Government's attitude is in regard to the Bill?

A .- (a) Yes.

(b) No. (c) Yes.

(d) The Government will not oppose the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: -" With regard to clause (b), will the Government be pleased to state why the Government is not interested in introducing a Bill for this purpose?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :- "As they found that an hon. Member had already introduced a measure as stated in (c), they do not propose the introduction of another Bill."

Appointment of Inspectors of Police.

- * 1391 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon, the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have received the information called for with regard to clauses (a) to (e) of my question No. 1226 about the appointment of Inspectors of Police answered on 5th November 1927 and, if so, whether they will be pleased to lay it on the Council Table?
 - A.—Yes. The information is laid on the table. a

Note. - An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

AMENDMENTS OF STANDING ORDERS.

* The hon, the PRESIDENT :- "The next item in the agenda is a motion by the hon. the Advocate-General for certain amendments a to Standing Orders. Under Standing Order 76, I have now to read the draft amendments and ask whether the hon. Member has the leave of the Council. A number of amendments have been circulated to hon. Members of this House and I do not think it is necessary that I should read them. I wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House. (After a pause.) Since no Member objects I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the House. The draft amendments have now to be referred to a Select Committee. Six members of the Select Committee have to be selected by the Council by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf. I would suggest that these amendments may be referred to the same Select Committee as may be constituted to consider the draft amendments which the hon. the Advocate-General moved yesterday. I have already appointed Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu being a chairman of the Council to be a member of the Committee and the names of the members of the Committee are to be handed over to the Secretary before 1 p.m."

a AMENDMENTS OF THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. T. R. VENEATARAMA SASTRYVAR, C.I.E., will move for leave to amend the following Standing Orders :-

Standing Orders 37 to 40.

For Standing Orders 37 to 40 substitute the following and re-number the other Standing

Orders accordingly " 37. (1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the President, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from a member who opposes the motion, may without further debate put the question thereon.

(2) If such a motion is agreed to, or if a Bill has already been published, the best with the such as the such a

member in charge of the Bill may introduce it in Council. At this

stage no discussion shall be permitted.

38. (1) At any time after a Bill has been introduced and published in the Gazette, the member in charge of the Bill may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely: (a) That it be taken into consideration by the Council either at once

or at some future day to be then specified;

(b) that it be referred to a Select Committee; or

(c) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

Provided that any member may object to any such motion being made unless the member in charge has given at least six clear days' notice to the Secretary, and such objection shall prevail unless the President, in the exercise of his discretion, allows the motion to be made.

(2) On the day on which any such motion is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion thereof is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

39. Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member in charge, if he wishes to proceed with his Bill thereafter, must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Con mittee, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend the Standing Order, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

40. Deleted."

III

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925 (BILL No. 18 OF 1927).

* The Zamindar of Gollapalli:—" I do not propose to move it."

The hon, the President:—"The hon, Member will have to give notice again to the Council Secretary."

IV

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925 (BILL No. 27 OF 1927).

* The Zaminoar of Gollapalli: -" I do not propose to move it, Sir."

A BILL TO DECLARE THE JAGGAMPETA A AND D ESTATES TO BE IMPARTIBLE.

* The Zamindar of Gollapalli:—"Sir, I move for leave to introdue a Bill to declare the Jaggampeta A and D estates to be impartible within the meaning of the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904."

Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmania Pillai:-" I second it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote. The question is that leave to introduce a Bill to declare the Jaggampeta A and D estates to be impartible within the meaning of the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904, be granted to the hon. the Zamindar of Gollapalti."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

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A BILL TO FURTHER AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920 (OF Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO).

* The hon, the President:—"The hon, Member Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao who has given notice to introduce this Bill, not being in his place, the Bill shall be deemed to have been withdrawn."

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A BILL TO AMEND THE MALABAR WILLS ACT.

* Mahmud Schamnad Sahie Bahadur:—"Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act and to move that it be read in Council. In this connexion I wish to say that this is a Bill which affects only a small section of the Mappillas and it does not affect all the Muhammadans, nor even all the Mappillas It affects only the Mappillas of North Malabar and a portion of Kasargod taluk in South Kanara. Though the Mappillas in these places generally follow the Muhammadan Law, yet in the matter of inheritance the Mappillas of North Malabar and the southern part of Kasargod taluk have been following the Marumakkattayam law. In order to bring this law in conformity with the Muhammadan Law, the Malabar Mappilla Succession Act of 1918 was passed. According to this Act, the Muhammadan Law of Inheritance has been made applicable to the self-acquired properties of Mappillas following the Marumakkattayam law of inheritance. The Malabar Wills Act applies to persons who are governed by Marumakkattayam law of inheritance and are domiciled in the Madras Presidency, and enables such persons to dispose of their entire separate property by will.

a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 8th November 1927.

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"Although, when this Act was passed, it might not have been the intention of the Legislature to make it apply to the Mappillas, yet the Mappillas have also taken advantage of it. According to the Muhammadan Law, a Muhammadan may dispose by will only one-third of his estate, left after defraying funeral expenses and debts. Bequests in excess of the bequeathable third or bequests to the heirs will not be valid unless the other heirs consent thereto after the death of the testator. It was supposed that the passing of the Malabar Mappilla Succession Act will make the Malabar Wills Act inoperative in respect of wills by Mappillas. But this point is not yet clear In order to bring this also into conformity with the Muhammadan Law relating to wills, it is proposed to amend the Malabar Wills Act by adding a proviso to section 4 of the Malabar Wills Act. The question is whether the people for whom it is intended want this modification. The Government referred the matter to the Collectors of Mulabar and South Kanara. They have consulted the Mappillas and have reported that the people are quite in agreement and that they want such a change. I therefore request that the Bill be read in Council."

Abdul Hye Sahib seconded the motion.

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayvan:—"Mr. President, Sir, with regard to this matter, the Government are perfectly prepared to abide by the wishes of the majority of the Muslim population concerned. It is a matter for consideration by the hon, the Mover whether he will take such steps as may be necessary to gather information as to the wishes of the classes of the population that may be affected by the measure. The Government do not propose to throw any obstacles in the way of the hon. Member and at the moment I do not propose to object to any of the steps which have been asked for by the hon. Member. It is a matter for consideration whether he would take steps to ascertain the opinion of this community more adequately."

* The hon, the President:—" Does the hon, the Mover propose to make

a reply?"

* MAHMUO SCHAMNAD SAHIB Baha lur: —"As it is not objected to, I do not propose to make any reply."

The hon, the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act be read in Council."

The question was put to the House and adopted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

* MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following gentlemen:—

The hon, the Law Member,

The hon, the Advocate-General,

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar,

Mr. J. A. Saldarha,

Mr. K. R. Karant, Mr. K. Uppi Sahib,

Mr. K. Krishnan and myself ."

*The hon. the President:—"I do not see the name of Mr. K. Krishnan in the agenda. The hon. Member ought to have mentioned it to me."

- MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"I now propose that he and Mr. A. B. Shetty be included."
- The bon the PRESIDENT:—"I have not got the motion in my hand. I cannot put it to the House. If any hon Member wants to move a motion quite different from the motion on the agenda, the practice has been to take the permission of the House to move the motion in the amended form."
- * Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur:—"I move that these persons be put on the Select Committee."
- * The hon, the PRESIDENT :- " Let the motion be handed over to me first."
- * MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur;—"I mean those persons whose names are mentioned on the agenda."
- names are mentioned on the agenda."

 * The hon, the President:—"The question that the Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act be referred to a Select Committee consisting of

The hon, the Law Member,

The hon. the Advocate-General,

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar,

Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar,

Mr. J. A. Saldanha,

Mr. K. R. Karant,

Mr. K. Uppi Sahib,

Mr. T. M. Moideo Sahib and

- Mabmud Schampad Sahib Bahadur."
- * Mr. N. SIVARAJ:—"I move that the following members he added to the Committee. . . . "
- * The hon, the President:—" The hon, Member has not sent any amendment to me."
- * Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I do not know whether my friend Mr. Schamnad Sahib is certain that Messrs K. Madhavan Nayar, K. R. Karant and K. Uppi Sahib whose names are mentioned here will serve on the Committee, as their party has decided not to serve on committees. Mr. Karant introduced a Bill of his own and it was referred to a Select Committee and he has not chosen to proceed with it because he is a member of a party which has decided to be absent from the Council."
- * MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: —" Before proposing their names, I have consulted those gentlemen"
- * The hon, the PRESIDENT:—"Did the hon, Member consult them after the 26th December 1927?" (Laughter.)
 - * MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: "Yes." (Laughter.)
- *The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is alright. The hon. Member takes the risk. I now put the question to the House. The question is that the Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—

The hon, the Law Member,

The hon. the Advocate-General,

Diwau Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar,

Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar,

Mr. J. A. Saldanha,

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Mr. K. R. Karant,

Mr. K. Uppi Sahib, Mr T. M. Moidoo Sahib and

Mahmud Schamnad Sabib Bahadur."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

* The hon, the President:—" I appoint the hon, the Advocate-General as the Chairman of the Committee,"

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, THE LOCAL BOARDS ACT AND THE GENERAL CLAUSES ACT.

'Mr. J. A. Saldahna: —" Mr. President, Sir, I beg for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Local Boards Act and the General Clauses Act. I may probably mention that this Bill, so far as the first two Acts are concerned, was before the House during the last sessions and we

*The hon, the President:—"Order, order. Does any Member propose to oppose it? I do not think there is any necessity for explaining the Bill, beause there is no opposition. Is the motion seconded?"

Mr. C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :- "I second it."

The hon. the President:—"The question is that Mr. J. A. Saldanha be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Local Boards Act and the General Clauses Act."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

IX

THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Sir, I do not move it now."
The motion was deemed to have been withdrawn.

A BILL TO DECLARE THE JAGGAMPETA A AND D ESTATES TO BE IMPARTIBLE.

*The hon, the PRESIDENT .—" The hon, Member Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar who has given notice of the above motion not being in his place, the Bill shall be deemed to have been withdrawn."

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS VILLAGE COURTS ACT.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar who has given notice of the motion not being in his place, the Bill shall be deemed to have been withdrawn."

XII

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

*The hon, the PRESIDENT:—"No. 5ⁿ on the agenda has been partly discussed by the Council on the 5th November 1927. The matter is for the further discussion of the House."

a REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar:—
5. This Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken immediately to reduce the rate of interest now collected from the Government ryots on the loans advanced to them under the Land improvements Loans 4ct and the Agricultural Loans Act from 7½ per cent to 6 per cent, the rate levied in the pre-war days.

- *J. A Saldanha:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not wish to reiterate all the arguments that have been urged in favour of this motion. I only support strongly this resolution in the interests of the ryots. The present interest of 7½ per cent has been felt to be very high, exorbitantly high. We have to deal mostly with poor agriculturists and it is in connexion with improvements and other matters that the loans are required. That Government should take 7½ per cent is, I believe, a very hard thing. Therefore it is quite reasonable that the interest should be reduced to 5 per cent and I think that is not too low. On the other hand, I think, it is fair enough having regard to the progress of cultivation and in giving effect to the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission, which will be published at an early date, I think that Government should be prepared for this reduction of the rate of interest for the sake of the improvement of agriculture, which is so much needed, and for which the need of money is so much felt by the ryots."
- *Rao Bahadur C. S. KATNASARHAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to support the proposition for this reason. Government have fixed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest at a time when they were raising loans at 5 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and inasmuch as the rate of interest for Government loans has been reduced, I consider, that in proportion to that, the interest charged on loans of this kind also must be reduced. I should also say that in the open money market, loans are now obtainable in private banks and private persons at reduced rates of 7 or 8 per cent. Therefore, Sir, the rate of interest charged to Agricultural loans must now be reduced."
- The hon. Mr. T. E. Mork:—"Mr. President, I regret to say that it is not open to the Government to accept this resolution. I might point out that for the sum which we are able to disburse to ryots under these heads, we have to depend on the resources of the Government of India. It is from them that we borrow the sums which are necessary to finance these loans. Everyone in this House knows that we could not ourselves borrow the necessary sums in the open market at anything like the rate at which we are able to borrow them from the Government of India. But the Government of India, while apportioning these loans, draw a distinction between loans which are for productive purposes and those which are for non-productive purposes, and a higher rate is charged in any case in which loans are made for purposes, which in their view, are not productive—in this case, productive would imply that the whole expense of the loans is recovered from the person to whom they are lent.
- "Now, Sir, we have very considerable administrative expenses in respect 11-30 of these loans. In many cases, in many districts it is found essential, year am. after year, to appoint additional special establishments in order to ensure as far as we can that applications for loans are investigated and that the loans granted are disbursed as promptly as possible. We also have to incur considerable administrative expenses in respect of the recovery and watching of the recovery of these loans. Further, in order to meet the requirements of the conditions under which we borrow, it is essential to provide for such bad debts as have to be written off from time to time. We have no reason to suppose, under the circumstances, that the difference between the rate at which we borrow and the rate at which we lend, is more than sufficient to cover these contingencies.

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"Now, the question might be raised as to whether the rate of interest $(7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) which is fixed to cover the contingencies is such as to deter the people from utilizing the provisions of the Act. There is no reason at all for that assumption. The outstanding amounts on loans granted under the Act are increasing every year and it is with difficulty that we are able to find sufficient money to meet all requirements. I have no doubt that my hon. Colleague, the Revenue Member, would be perfectly willing to consider whether, in view of the conditions under which we borrow this money from the Government of India and in view of our understanding with them on this matter, it is possible to reduce the rate of interest. But, obviously, it is impossible, even on the most generous construction of the financial position, to accept a proposition which asks that we shall lend to the cultivator at the rate at which we borrow and that no provision at all need be made for the contingencies to which I have referred. It will be very difficult to justify a revision of the rates and if we reduce them it will be open to the Government of India to say: 'Your loans to agriculturists are no longer productive in the sense in which we interpret it. We shall therefore charge an additional percentage.' We cannot demur in case they are not satisfied as to the conditions under which they lend to us. I am therefore unable to say anything more than that my hon. Colleague and I myself are prepared to investigate once again this question. Beyond that we are unable to go or to accept the resolution as placed before the Council."

Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar: — Sir, I was not in my place when the hon. Member replied and therefore I do not propose to make a

reply."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATMASABHAPATH1 MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, in view of the hon. Member's suggestion that he would examine the question in the light of the remarks made in this House, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the motion. This I suggest to Mr. Nadar as he had not the benefit of hearing the hon. the Finance Member's reply."

Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar:—"I mean pressing the motion to a division."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :- " I have nothing to add to what my hon. Colleague has said."

The motion was put and adopted.

DESIGNATION OF VANNIERS OR PALLIS

* As Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu in whose name the following resolution stood was not present, Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur, with the permission of the House, moved the same:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the class of people generally known as "Vanniers or Pallis" may be ordered to be uniformly designated in official records as "Vanniakula Kshatriyas" in Tamil districts and "Agnikula Kshatryas" in Telugu districts of the Presidency and that the names of their streets in towns and villages be accordingly noted in notice boards'."

"This is in accordance with the Census Report of 1921 at page 86 of Part II. I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: -"I beg to second it."

*The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, it has been the uniform policy of the Government if communities desire to be known by any name other than that by which they have been designated up to a certain point of time not to object to that course being followed. Similar instances are within the memory of hon. Members of the House. The Government, therefore, do not object to these communities calling themselves Vanniakula Kshatriyas in the Tamil districts and Agnikula Kshatriyas in Telugu districts.

"The question of naming their streets in towns and villages accordingly in notice boards is largely one for the local bodies concerned and for the other authorities. The Government do not propose to take any further

action in the matter."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS TO LOCAL BOARDS.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. P J. Gnanavaram Pillai was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

* That this Council recommends to the Government that the number of nominations to municipalities and local boards be increased by 10 per eent in addition to the number already allotted.'

PERMANENT REPAIRS TO THE MANUR CHANNEL.

* Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar: -- "Mr. President, Sir, I move --

• This Council recommends to the Government that urgent and immediate steps be taken by the Government to corry out the necessary permanent repairs to the Manur channel and anicut in the Timevelty district.

"Sir, it is unnecessary for me to say much on this subject as this is a thing which has been discussed very often in this House. If I remember right, my hon. Friends, Mr. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. Tulasiram and Mr. P. C. Venketapathi Raju have, time after time especially at budget time, pressed upon the Government the necessity for making permanent repairs. The resolution recommends, Sir, that urgent and immediate steps be taken with regard to the repairs of the Manur The channel itself is ten miles long and requires to be immediately repaired. The silt has to be cleared. On account of the absence of any repair during the past sixty years, there is any amount of luxuriant growth. noxious growth and even trees with the result that all this growth obstructs the free flow of water to the Manur tank and other tanks. The Engineering department was impressed with the urgency for repairs and they had estimates prepared. Unfortunately, however, nothing has been done so far. Also it was proposed to make some temporary repairs. But, Sir, considering the fact that during the floods of 1923 and 1925 heavy breaches were caused in the bund on the northern and southern side and that the volume of water which could be stored up in the tank has been very much diminished thereby and considering the fact that when crops wither not only the ryots are put to great loss, but the Government also loses a revenue of Rs. 15,000, it is idle to think of having some temporary repairs only.

"Sir, with regard to the permanent repairs, I think the hon, the Revenue Member and the hon. Member for Irrigation are agreeable to their being undertaken. They perhaps encounter some difficulty. There is one difficulty

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at least which I know of and it is this. The Government perhaps expect a small contribution from the Uttumalai estate. Sir, if the Government were to wait for this contribution I think in the present circumstances, they would have to wait till Doomsday. For, I understand that this estate is a bone of contention between two legal heirs. It is a subject of litigation in the law courts and it must be remembered that the Zamindars are not the people to stop being so; if we are to wait till that law suit is decided, there is no hope for the poor ryots for about 15 or 16 years. So, I think that it will conduce not only to the prosperity of the ryot but also to the good of the Gevernment, to find money and spend it on these permanent repairs, and to prepare plans and estimates without any further delay. Although I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this thing, I am told that the Collector of Tinnevelly has recommended that permanent repairs should be started as soon as possible. If this is the case, if the representative of the Government with clear local knowledge has supported what is identical with the proposition I have made as a representative of the people and on behalf of the ryots, there can be no difficulty for the Government to carry out the recommendation contained in it."

* Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillar:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. I appeal to the hon, the Law Member and the hon, the Member for Revenue to make necessary arrangements for the permanent repairs of the Manur channel and to expedite such repairs."

* The hon, the President:—"The resolution is now for the discussion of the House. The Zamindar of Gollapalli has given notice of an amendment regarding the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials for the extension of irrigation facilities under the Krishna river and some high-flood channels. I do not think it is relevent to the resolution and I therefore disallow it"

* The hon, Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYVAR :- "Mr. President, Sir, a large number of hon. Members of this House have taken considerable interest in this matter and I think it is necessary for me to state something about the prior history of this matter. In 1916 an estimate for general improvements, amounting to Rs 60,000, was prepared. At that time the channel was partly under the control of Government and partly under that of the estate. The Collector was asked to arrange for a contribution from the Zamindar and an inamdar. The matter was again taken up in 1923 and at that time the estimate amounted to Rs. 85,000. The question of contribution had become complicated by that time by reason of the fact that the Uttumalai Estate had passed into the hands of a Receiver appointed by the Court and therefore the District Judge and the Receiver came into the matter. meantime the Executive Engineer had sanctioned the estimate for silt clearance. So the question of contribution has not been settled. But Government, after careful consideration, thought that as the works necessary for a thorough repair of the anicut and channel seemed to involve considerable improvements and works that must be classed as original, the financial measure of the resultant benefit to the Government and to the estate should be definitely estimated and the contribution payable by the estate fixed. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has accordingly been asked to report, as early as possible, the various works required and the several and total costs and the resultant benefit to Government and the estate. also been definitely informed that the execution of ordinary repairs urgently

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar]

required and within his powers of sanction should not be delayed on that account. Therefore, it will be seen that steps have been taken to carry out the urgent repairs and that the general scheme of improvements awaits the decision in regard to the contribution payable by the estate and the examination of the financial effect of the proposals."

- * Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :- "Sir, I regret that I have to say that we have had a very disappointing statement from the hon. Member for Irrigation. Anybody who has followed the discussions on the resolutions that have been from time to time moved in this House and the interpellations that have been asked repeatedly here regarding this matter would have observed that this has been a case of a series of reports without any of them being translated into any kind of action. If in answer to a question on this subject put by the hon. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai the answer at one meeting was that a report had been called for, to similar questions in a subsequent meeting the reply was that the report referred to in the previous answer was received and as a result another report has been called for. The receipt of one report meant only the invitation of another and no more. We are not very much interested in the past history of the scheme which has been detailed by the hon. Member, but we are interested in what the Government proposes to do hereafter with regard to this matter. And we have been told that a further investigation is going to be undertaken by the Government after so many years, and a report comprehensive in its scope, together with an estimate, was to be prepared. I fail to see any need for another investigation. Regarding the question of contribution, if the Uttumalai Estate does not contribute, as it ought to, I should think there should be legal remedies for compelling it to contribute. If the Uttumalai Estate persists in refusing to pay its contribution, are the poor ryots to suffer for ever? We cannot say how long the estate will continue to remain in the hands of the Receiver; and it is difficult to see how the fact that the estate is in the hands of a Receiver should complicate the matter as the hon, the Law Member thinks. The estate is under the control of the District Judge; and if the Government were really in earnest about undertaking this work, it must be quite an easy thing for them to get the contribution due from the estate. I should think that there is nothing standing in the way of the Government except their unwillingness and I hope that the Government will soon begin to do something tangible instead of starting a further elaborate investigation which will take another quarter of a century to complete."
- * The hon, the President:—" Does Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar press this resolution?"
- * Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar:—" For reasons already stated by me while moving it, I press this resolution."

The motion was then put and declared carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

In the absence of Mr. A. B. Shetty who had given notice of the motion, Mr. J. A. Saldanha moved the following resolution with the consent of the House.

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: - "I beg to move-

This Council recommends to the Government that a representative committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to investigate into the whole problem of physical education and submit definite proposals for the improvement of physical education in this Presidency.

"Mr. President, Sir, I am not quite prepared (laughter) to move this resolution. The question of physical education is one which must appeal to all classes of people. If there is any question which deserves careful consideration it is the question of improvement of physical education of all classes of people, not only those in schools and the University classes. Though provision is made for the improvement of physical education in the University little has been done till now for municipal or local boards or Government schools to encourage physical education. Open places like maidans should be set apart for recreation purposes, and in all such endeavours local municipalities should take an initiative. I know in Mangalore the municipality has debarred certain areas from being utilized by private individuals for building houses with a view to convert them into recreation grounds. In Mangalore itself there is an Esplanade which is not very well maintained."

* The hon, the PRESIDENT:—" May I request the hon. Member to confine his remarks to the resolution."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"Therefore the Government should take early steps to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to investigate into the whole question of physical education, which besides sifting evidence and preparing a report should devote its attention to such things as how to improve the facilities for physical education, what grant may be made by Government and what amount by local boards to encourage physical education and so on."

* The hon. the President:—" May I inform the hon. Member, Mr. Shetty, that courtesy to the House requires that a Member should be in his seat when a resolution to be moved by him is taken."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY: -"I am sorry I was not in the House when this resolution of mine was reached on the Agenda. A Physical Education Conference was held in October last under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association in Madras and at that Conference a resolution similarly worded to that now before the House was passed and it was that which led me to give notice of this resolution. I understand the hon. Minister for Education was present at that Conference and he spoke sympathetically approving of the resolutions passed there. The general level of health among the students is admittedly far from satisfactory. Whether this is due to the strain of an overloaded curriculum and the pressure of examinations or to lack of playgrounds, equipment for games and trained instructors or to general indifference to the physical side of education is a question that needs investigation. It is high time for the Government to take serious note of the present deterioration in the health and physique of our student population. The Bombay Government has already moved in the matter and appointed a committee to report upon the question of physical education. I hope and trust that the hon. Minister for Education will see the urgency of paying greater attention to the physical side of education and appoint a committee for the purpose as asked for in this resolution."

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The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"A resolution of this kind was passed by the conference over which I had the honour of presiding; and that resolution was forwarded to the Government. I am now considering the appointment of a committee of this kind. I hope that it will give an opportunity to men like Mr. Buck and those who are interested in physical education in this Presidency to enquire into this matter and say what can be done in the matter of making physical education compulsory in schools."

* The hon. the President :- " So the Government accepts the resolution."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :- "Yes."

The motion was adopted.

AMELIORATIVE WORK DONE ON BEHALF OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :- "Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move-

12 noon.

'That this Council recommends to the Government that for the purpose of accelerating the progress of ameliorative work done on behalf of the depressed classes in the mufassal the present staff of District Labour Officers be replaced by experienced officials not lower in rank than Deputy Collectors.'

"Sir, for a number of years Government have been carrying on the ameliorative work of the depressed classes by giving them free grant of lands, facilities for education and by other means. But owing to the anathy of the people and the opposition of the caste Hindus they were not able to progress as fast as they should. Government then created a separate department called the Labour Department to look after the work of amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. They appointed District Labour Officers and these officers were drawn from the cadre of deputy collectors. As experienced revenue officers they had very good experience and they were able to do very good work on behalf of the depressed classes. But later on circumstances changed and instead of appointing deputy collectors to do this work they appointed only deputy tahsildars and tahsildars. Very often these officers were drawn from the ranks of the clerks in the Collector's office and they had not so much experience. They were men of low salary and they did not also command much weight. There were also many other factors to be considered which I do not want to express here. The result was that the work turned cut by these officers were far inferior to the work turned out by the Labour Officers of the Deputy Collectors' rank. This department requires that the officers should pay close and personal attention to the work they are doing in order to enable the depressed classes to progress rapidly. I urge on the Government the necessity of their adopting the old practice and to appoint experienced officials not lower in rank than Deputy Collectors as Labour Officers."

*Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"Mr. President, Sir, I heartily support this motion. By recruiting Labour Officers from below the rank of deputy collectors, these officers generally fall into the hands of the caste Hindus and instead of looking to the advancement of the welfare of the depressed classes they generally suppress them. As regards finance, I do not think it would be very much if deputy collectors are appointed as Labour Officers. With these observations, I support the motion."

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*The hon, the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that this Council recommends to the Government that for the purpose of accelerating the progress of ameliorative work done on behalf of the depressed classes in the mufassal the present staff of District Labour Officers be replaced by experienced officials not lower in rank than Deputy Collectors."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Sir, prior to April 1922 these District Labour Officers were drafted from the cadre of deputy collectors. When the budget was presented to the Council in 1922 the Legislative Council abolished these officers and wanted that they should be appointed from the cadre of tahsildars and deputy tahsildars—a course which is being followed now. Ever since Mr. Slater took charge of the office of the Commissioner of Labour he has been bestowing his attention on the question of reorganizing the department. As a matter of fact he has discussed the question with me once or twice and he is sending definite proposals to Government very soon. I give this assurance to the House that when the question of the reorganization of the department is examined by Government we will give the suggestion—contained in this resolution our serious consideration. But at the present moment I formally oppose the resolution since I cannot commit the Government to any course of policy now."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Does the hon. Member press his resolution?"

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :- "Yes, Sir."

The motion was put to the House and negatived.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE BUCKINGHAM CANAL.

In the absence of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti the following resolution of which he had given notice was deemed to have been withdrawn:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that Mr. N. P. Iyer's scheme to improve and maintain the Buckingham canal be sanctioned.'

IMPOSITION OF EXPORT DUTIES ON OIL-SEEDS AND INDIGENOUS MANURES.

- * Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—
 - That this Council recommends to the Government that in view of the importance of indigenous manures for the development of agriculture and the supply of oil-cake as a valuable nourishing food for cattle the Government of India be requested to permit the Local Government to impose export duties on oil-seeds and indigenous manures exported from the Madras Presidency and that proceeds from such duties be applied towards giving facilities for cultivators to make an increased use of manures, indigenous and artificial.'
- "Sir, it has been admitted on all hands that agriculture is the mainstay of our country. Therefore whatever we do to help the ryots to increase their prosperity and the productive capacity of their lands will be very much appreciated. Though Agriculture is a Transferred subject, unless we do something to retain the indigenous manures and oil-cakes in our own country it will go against the interests of the agriculturists. I am sure that the

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Government on the Transferred side will support me and accept this proposition. With these few remarks I commend this resolution to the acceptance of the House."

- * Mr. R. Nagan Gowda:—"Mr. President, Sir, I second this resolution. It is well known to all that every year we export a large quantity of oil-cakes such as groundnut cakes, castor cakes and coconut cakes to foreign countries. It is also under contemplation to export the mineral manures such as the rock phosphates which are available in this country. No other country in the world indulges in such extravagance as India. In this country we do not at all care to return to the soil what we take from it. Ultimately the soil gets impoverished. This sort of action can be compared to a spendthrift who goes on taking all that is contained in his iron safe without putting anything into it.
- "The other countries of the world bestow a great deal of attention to enriching the soil by means of chemical manures like saltpetre and so on. But we in this country have been exporting saltpetre in large quantities from Bengal. The poor Indian ryot is unable to use chemical fertilizers and is forced to depend on what is produced in this country. But even this should not be made too difficult for him to get. Now certain foreign countries which were importing oil from India have now prohibited the import of oil and laid down that only oil-seeds should be imported in order that they might use the valuable oil-cakes as food for their cattle and sheep and their manure for their fields. This is the case in Belgium, in France and in Denmark. We cannot go on for any length of time exporting our rich manures to other countries. I therefore command this resolution for the acceptance of the House."
- * The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that this Council recommends to the Government that in view of the importance of indigenous manures for the development of agriculture and the supply of oil-cakes as a valuable nourishing food for cattle the Government of India be requested to permit the Local Government to impose export duties on oil-seeds and indigenous manures exported from the Madras Presidency and that proceeds from such duties be applied towards giving facilities for cultivators to make an increased use of manures, indigenous and artificial."
- * Mr. C. Gopala Menon:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—
 - 'For the words "permit the Local Government . . . from the Madras Presidency" substitute the words "impose suitable duties on oil-seeds and indigenous manures exported from India".'
- "My object in moving this amendment is simply to remove a technical 12-15 flaw in the resolution. The Provincial Government are not administering p.m. the customs duties. It is the Government of India that has got the power of imposing customs duties. Therefore we can only make a recommendation to the Government of India to impose an export duty that this Council might vote for. In moving this amendment I wish to say a few words. Mr. Anstead, the Director of Agriculture, Madras, giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture said that he was in favour of complete prohibition of export of bones and fish manure and of the

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imposition of export duty on oil-cakes. His argument was on account of the high cost of manure it was unremunerative for ryots to sow profitably low-priced crops. His object was to retain an abundant supply of manure in the country and thereby cheapen the cost of manure. The question was examined by the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee and they, by a majority, decided in favour of the imposition of an export duty in order to encourage the use of manure. The subject came up before the Indian Fiscal Commission also in 1921 for the imposition of an export duty on oil-seeds and oil-cakes and other manures. But they decided against it on the ground that India had no monopoly for oil-seeds. It was stated that the chief difficulties in the way of an increased use of manure in India are ignorance and the poverty of the ryots and that therefore the imposition of export duty would only reduce the income of the ryots still further. But the Fiscal Commission at the same time admitted the importance of the use of manure for agricultural purposes and of encouraging the ryots to use abundance of manure. They therefore suggested the levy of a small cess on the export of manure. We have got the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. The Fiscal Commission also agreed to some extent that some sort of cess must be levied on the export of manure from this country. The Taxation Enquiry Committee pointed out that about 80 per cent of the oil seeds were consumed in this country itself and that it was only 20 per cent of the seeds that were exported. They thought that by levying export duty on manures, the profit the ryots were then getting by exporting manures would be reduced. I therefore whole-heartedly support the resolution and move the amendment standing in my name."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :- "I beg to second the amendment."

*The hon, the PRESIDENT:--" The amendment is for the words 'permit the Local Government . . . from the Madras Presidency' substitute the words 'impose suitable duties on oil seeds and indigenous manures exported from India'. The resolution and the amendment is for the discussion of the House."

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar:—"Sir, I accept the amendment."

*Mr. S. Arfudaswami Udayar:—"Sir, I support the amendment. No doubt, Sir, it is very desirable that all the indigenous manures should be available for the use of the agriculturists. What is required is only some propaganda work and manures sell very rapidly when ryots who have tried them see that they are very helpful for agricultural purposes, for ensuring a much larger yield. I know that even artificial manures command a very large sale. This was not the case ten years ago or even five years ago. Now, because local depots have been opened and some ryots have tried the experiment of using also artificial manures and found that they give satisfactory results, these depots are bardly able to store sufficient quantity of manure to meet the demand. As regards cil-cakes and other kinds of indigenous manure certainly nobody will object to the proposition that large quantities of them ought to be available and any diminution of the supply by exportation ought to be deprecated.

"I have, however, one difficulty, Sir, viz., the imposition of suitable duties on oil-seeds may work a hardship. I would appeal to the experience of my

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hon. Friends who have used these words 'oil-seeds' both in the resolution and in the amendment not to insist on their retention and to see whether they cannot delete those words. If there is one trade which is most unstable and unreliable, it is trade in oil-seeds. I know of hundreds of merchants, brokers and others who have been exporting large quantities of oil-seeds but have come to grief during the last thirty-five years. The very fact that there is demand for oil-seeds has given a great impetus to the cultivation of oil crops everywhere in Southern India. There are extensive tracts of dry lands which would certainly be barren and which would fetch nothing to the ryots if they were not sure of selling their oil-seeds at a profit. Even if the ryot is not able to get the profit he expects to have, it is believed still that after meeting the cost of cultivation, he would have a fair margin left behind. Therefore I would appeal to my hon. Friends who have moved the resolution and the amendment to drop the word 'oil-seeds'. If they are agreeable to this change and if the House is agreeable to it, I think that this resolution will commend itself to all the hon. Members of this Council.'

- * The hon, the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member propose to move any amendment? I cannot allow amendments to be moved off-hand without giving previous notice at least to the Chair."
- Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar:—"If hon. Members are agreeable to it, then the Chair itself may put the question."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR:- "Sir, coming as I do from South Arcot, I know the effects of export of oil-seeds. I think that South Arcot is one of the very few districts in the Presidency which cultivate groundnut and other oil-seeds on an extensive scale. I know what is being done in South Arcot. A large part of the oil-seeds is, as my hon. Friend-Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar stated, exported to foreign countries. It is only after the introduction of this foreign trade there has been a stimulus for the cultivation of the groundnut crops. I think that such foreign trade enables the cultivators to export seeds as distinguished from cakes. But certainly I would have preferred the complete prohibition of manures and cakes. But I am not for the imposition of a duty on the manures, because even then I am afraid that the foreign market may be able to compete very successfully with our Indian market. I think that the imposition of such a small duty as export duty on the manures will not materially affect the situation. would have preferred the mover of the resolution tabling a resolution for completely prohibiting the export of oil manures. I am not for the total prohibition of the export of oil-seeds. I make a distinction between oil-seeds and oil-cakes. As I said, the export of oil-seeds goes very materially to improve the prosperity of the agriculturists. But I am not sure if the export duty that is proposed to be levied by this resolution will materially help the cultivator. I know of instances in South Arcot where the ryot who gets Rs. 50 from the crop has to spend three-fourths of that amount for manuring his own fields. If the probibition of the export of oil-cakes is aimed at by the resolution, I think that will ease the situation. I hope that the hon. Mover of the proposition will see his way to delete the words 'oilseeds' as has been suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. If those words are eliminated, I think the resolution would commend itself to the acceptance of all the sections of the House."

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- *The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member propose any amendment? I do not like that hon. Members of the House should for the first time think of moving amendments when they get up to make a speech. If they send the amendments to me before they begin to speak, I shall consider whether I should admit them or not."
- *The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"Sir, in order to assist the discussion, may I say that the Government have no objection to the incorporation of the amendment in the resolution not with reference to the merits of the original resolution or with reference to anything that may be said upon it, but because in such a matter as this which would affect the whole of India it would be very difficult to make a recommendation to the Government of India that certain measures should be restricted to the Madras Presidency. I may be permitted to say that the Government, in order to facilitate discussion, have no objection—if the House so desires—to incorporate the amendment of Mr. Gopala Menon in the resolution as originally moved. It will, I think, clear the ground somewhat."
- * The hon, the President:—"I put the amendment to the vote of the House first."
- * Mr. C. Gopala Menon: —" What I thought was that the amendment will not be put to the House before it is incorporated in the resolution."
- *The hon, the President:—"When the amendment is accepted by the House the amended resolution will be before the House for discussion. I hope the House is ready to vote on the amendment."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

• The hon, the President:—"The amended resolution is for the discussion of the House."

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moin :- "Mr. President, I would have risen earlier but I thought some hon. Members would like to speak on the resolution as it is now amended. Apart from that, Sir, I find myself in a somewhat difficult position. In the distribution of portfolio subjects, questions concerning Central subjects fall to the Finance Member whose responsibilities in this respect are as a rule very light. But only yesterday I discovered that I was responsible for dealing with the serious and difficult question of marriage and to-day I find that I have to speak on a resolution dealing with intricate question of manures. Now, no one on this side of the House is in the least indifferent to the great importance which this question has to our rural economy not only in this province but in the whole of India, and it is one on which a great deal of attention has been focussed in recent years. Now there is a scientific aspect of this question quite apart from the economic aspect which so deeply concerns the Indian agriculturist who deals with manures. The whole question of the retention of manures to crops and evils of the retention of artificial manures to natural manures, their composition and proportion is one to which much attention is being devoted and we are putting forward proposals before the House by which a further scientific investigation of that subject is recommended. It would I think be rash on my part to commit myself to any view on the subject of this resolution without admitting the great importance of the scientific issue though I am not competent to say anything more on this side of the question.

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"But we entirely realize how far-reaching the results of this resolution may be. One hon. Member has drawn attention to the important question of oil-seeds. It will be comparatively simple matter to impose an export duty of 5 or 10 or 25 per cent on all oil-seeds exported from this country. The object, a laudable object I admit, is to enable the cultivator to devote more attention to the manuring of his field. But where has the cultivator the resources by which he is able to spend money on the manuring of his field? It is of course from the price which he receives in return for his produce and to him it is immaterial who pays for that produce. There are now very large markets and we all know how greatly the ryots of this country have prospered as a result of the ever-increasing demand for their oil-seeds. Well, this is the position. In the Cuddapah district where I served twenty years ago and know the point of view of the ryot, the cultivation of groundnut has been established now and it has secured for the ryot a very wide market for the raw product which twenty years ago was practically unknown there. The result is that the economic depression which was caused by the loss of indigenous market, once a very flourishing market, has been made good by the manure.

"Now there is one article of which India has a monopoly. It is jute. There is no reason to suppose that that monopoly will always remain unchallenged. But in respect of oil-seeds, India has no monopoly. Throughout the world there are still tracts undeveloped which are perfectly suited for the growing of oil-seeds and other products. When you impose an export duty, what is the result? You are going against the South Indian market. The consumer has to pay an additional duty of 5 to 25 per cent for his oil-seeds which were once being secured much cheaper and he would get the supply from other parts of the world. More stimulus will be given to the production of oil-seed elsewhere. I am in agreement with the hon. Member who raised that point that it is a very difficult position from which we cannot run away after fuller consideration and that we should recommend to the Government of India that some step should be taken which may not be detrimental to the large body of cultivators.

"I turn now to the question of manures. No one in this connexion has referred to our fishermen. There is a very large market for fish manures outside the Presidency. From the latest figures, which happen to be in my hand, for 1922-23, 14,644 tons of fish manure valued at 18 lakhs of ropees were exported, but we propose after full consideration to take a step which might be disastrous to our fishermen; to repress that industry at a time when in other respects we have attempted every possible measure we can to improve their position, their trading and the method by which they pursue their profession. We have an export in the same year of 8,276 tons of bone meal valued at 100 rupees a ton. I am perfectly sure that if we put an export duty it is going to affect the fields here in the shape of manure. It may have a far-reaching effect on the whole question of the rearing and breeding of the domestic animals such as goats, sheep, cattle and so on, because the breeder is going to consider the whole position and say that it is no longer worth while to use raw materials from which manures are derived. Then it is perfectly true, and I think it is a very good sign, that our ryots object to artificial manures. There again, there are very great scientific questions which we have not considered, such as, what is the net value of such manure or in what respect phosphates have to be combined in the manure. These

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are all questions on the investigation of which we should enter. My opinion is that not until we have a large body of scientific experts should we attempt to interfere with such a delicate matter as this would involve. Further, we in our wisdom consider that it is a good thing for the country and a good thing for the cultivator. What steps should we propose at this particular moment to carry the large body of cultivators with us? I have said that they are concerned with the greatest possible price for their raw produce, and a measure of this kind will upset the whole of our rural economics to a great degree, which I am certain the mover of this resolution never anticipated.

"I will lastly suggest for the consideration of this House that we should move warily in the matter and that we should not take any steps of this kind until we feel that the body of knowledge at our disposal is entirely with us and that we can earry the ryot with us in our proposal."

* The hon, the PRESIDENT :- "Does the hon, the Mover of the resolution

propose to reply?"

*Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIVAR:—"When I moved the resolution, I did not expect that a different view would be taken up by the hon, the Finance Member. I realize the scientific aspect of the question as also the financial side. It has been admitted by agricultural specialists that manuring is a very important item to the agriculturist of this country, and what all we may do to retain the raw products, is in the interests of the cultivators. I do not think that on the scientific side there would be any reasonable objection.

"Going through the records of the Agricultural Commission I find sufficient data to prove my contention. Nextly, Sir, the hon, the Finance Member said that the imposition of duty will adversely affect the interests of the ryot. I consider this to be a pennywise policy. By the levy of the proposed duty if our raw products are not encouraged to be exported to foreign countries it is well and good in the interests of our country. The oil-seeds are exported from this country as a raw commodity. The oil cakes are retained there for the benefit of the ryots of other countries and the oil is again imported here in different forms, either as soap or as pure oil. So I ask whether it is to the interest of our country to continue this. Even though a heavy duty is imposed and all these raw products are retailed in this country I consider it will be most advantageous to improve the material prosperity of our country. So, Sir, I do not consider that the hon, the Finance Member has convinced me that I am wrong in moving this resolution."

*The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIVAR:—"Sir, I just propose to offer one or two remarks with regard to the subject under discussion. As my hon. Colleague the Finance Member has said the question of the imposition of export duties is not strictly one for which I can take responsibility. But I am inclined to think that the discussion now on this subject is rather a little premature. Perhaps some of the Members of this House know that the methods by which we can preserve as much manure as possible in this country have been engaging the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and other bodies. In fact they were discussing the ways and means by which the manure can be retained in the country without prejudice to the interests of the ryots whose cause was so eloquently put before us by my hon. Colleague. It was suggested that a committee might be appointed to go into the whole question and make constructive suggestions. The matter was referred to the

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Government of India and while they were considering this question the Royal Commission was ushered into existence. As all Members of this House know, the Commission have set about their work in right earnest and their report will be very soon out and I have no doubt that this question would have received very great attention at their hands and some proposals would be put forward. In fact the Government of India dropped the question of appointing a committee because of the fact that the Royal Commission was engaged with it. May I not suggest that we had better wait to see what those proposals are, before we proceed further in the matter? That is the suggestion, Sir, that I would like to place before the House, viz., that for the moment the resolution might be withdrawn and another opportunity taken to re-open this question and perhaps with weighter reasons."

- * Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"With reference to the remarks that fell from the hon, the Development Minister I have to say that he must bear in mind another point of view. That is the encouraging of the oil industries in this country. Government should bear in mind that they have not only to encourage the manure industry but the main oil industry. The question of the extraction of oil by means of better machinery imported from elsewhere has been before the Government for a long time."
- $\mbox{^{\bullet}}$ The hon, the President:—" I am afraid the remarks are foreign to the resolution."
- Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—"This resolution must commend itself to the House bearing this point that the Government at the same time should encourage the oil industry. The objection taken to it by some of my hon. Friends is this that these oil-seeds are carried to foreign countries, that the manure is left there and the oil comes here in different forms. On the other hand this very objection can be met if the hon, the Development Minister takes into serious consideration the encouragement of oil industry. There was a resolution proposed last year about this subject. I do not know what happened to that. We are entirely in the dark as to what steps the Government have taken on the question of the encouragement to the oil industry."
- * The hon, the President:—"I am afraid the hon, Member is travelling far away from the resolution."
 - * Mr. J. A. Saldanha: "I support this resolution."
- * Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"In view of the remarks made by the hon. Minister for Agriculture I beg to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

APPOINTMENT OF A MUHAMMADAN JUDGE TO THE MADRAS

- * Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :- "Sir, I beg to move-
 - This Council recommends to the Government to recommend to His Gracious Majesty the KING-EMPEROR of India through His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to be pleased to appoint one Muhammadan Judge to the Madras High Court at the earliest possible opportunity.

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"Sir, this question is too old to be forgotten by anybody. It has been old enough to have taken a very deep root in the minds of everybody Muslim and non-Muslim. It is fresh enough in the minds of the Government especially when time after time this question has been brought before the Government and this House by way of questions. Year after year this question has been moved and supported by the whole Council that the Government was forced to give some sort of promise to satisfy the House. But promises have been made several times and promises have not been kept up all these times. Several years ago there were Muhammadan Judges serving in the High Court. After Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Tyabji no Muhammadan Judge has been appointed by the Government. When there were seven Judges in the High Court there was place for one Muhammadan but when there are fourteen Judges there is no place for even one. It is a deplorable state of affairs. If the Government seriously take it into their minds they must try and set right the matters as early as possible. There has been a cry in this country that indigenous talent from the Muhammadan community must be taken cognizance of and that they must be given an opportunity to serve the Muhammadan community by being appointed as a High Court Judge. It would be a very fair policy to concede the request that has been put forward so very vigorously and constantly before this House and before the Government. If indigenous talent, I mean a provincial hand, is not available it would have been equally welcome if an able and competent Muslim Judge is brought down from any other province as it has been the case when Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Tyabji were brought down. It would have been equally fair to bring one competent hand from any other province but even that has not been done. Of course, I know that there has been a difference of opinion among the Muslim community in this province that at all costs a man of the Province must be appointed and there is also another opinion prevailing that any Muslim Judge whether he is a man of this Province or any other Province must be brought in for the administration of the Muslim law. The delay in filling up an appointment with a Muslim Judge has caused a good deal of disappointment and a good deal of dissatisfaction both to the Muslims and the Hindus. Similar circumstances, prevailed, Sir, when there was a vacancy in the Executive Council. Doubts were held when the successor to Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah was thought of. Government after deep consideration and after so much of agitation have chosen a Muslim; and do they feel he is incompetent in any way? He has been filling up the place with great competency and credit. Therefore this question of competency which is an old one, is a thing which cannot be put forward as a very strong argument. Government has been giving out promises to consider the question very favourably. They have never indicated any unsympathetic attitude against the appointment of a Muslim Judge. All these seven or eight years the Muslim community has waited for the fulfilment of this promise made so very clearly and so very often on the floor of this House. Until now the agitation is left unheeded, uncared for and perhaps it has amounted to an utter disregard of the Muslim opinion.

"The community may be a minority community but it is a very important community of the Province and its opinion cannot be disregarded. The delay has already become a very dangerous one, and I hope the hon. the Law Member will take the earliest opportunity to fill in one of the judgeships with a competent Muslim. I hope this resolution will be unanimously

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carried in this House and sincerely accepted by the Government and acted upon."

- * Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur :- "Sir, in seconding this resolution I have to say that it is so simple and self-evident that I venture to hope that it needs no special pleading. The continued absence of Muslims in the highest judicial court of the country is a grievance and a slur which is very keenly felt by the Muslims of the Madras Presidency. It is nearly twelve years since a Muhammadan occupied a seat in the High Court of Madras. It is an irony of fate that while one seat was filled by a Muhammadan successively for two periods twelve years ago when there were only seven Judges in the High Court, now that that number has slowly grown into fourteen, and doubled itself, not one is a Muslim. The Government had recognized that the Muslim community should be represented on the Bench and brought Mr. Tyabji and Mr. Abdur Rahim from outside when it was found to be necessary so that that representation may not suffer. Now when the benign Government have conceded special electorates and made other concessions to the Muslims, it is very hard that the privilege they originally had granted should now be kept back from them. This condition of affairs has continued for over a decade, and as there is no dearth of qualified men at present the Government are requested to submit this grievance for the gracious consideration of His Imperial Majesty through the Government of India and to secure the redress at a very early date."
- * The hon. the President:—" Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar gave notice of an amendment to this resolution only this merning. Has any Member objection to the amendment being taken into consideration? (After a pause.)
- "As no objection is taken the hon. Member has the permission of the House to move his amendment."
- * Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR: —" Sir, I move for the omission of the words 'earliest possible' in the fourth line and the insertion of the word 'next' in their place. The retention of the words 'earliest possible opportunity' will be most dangerous to the spirit of the resolution proposed. It might be said that such opportunity did not come up at the time of the appointment of any of the High Court Judges. If the words are left as they are, it will practically amount to the appointment of no Muhammadan in the High Court for another generation. That is why I move this amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: - "I beg to second it."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:-"I have no objection to the amendment."

The amendment having been accepted, the discussion proceeded on the amended resolution.

K. Abdul Hye Sahub Bahadur:—" Mr. President, Sir, among the various problems affecting the Muslim community, the one that deserves the most serious consideration of the Government is that relating to the appointment of a Muslim High Court Judge on the Madras Bench. I have nothing to add except to reiterate what has already been said by the hon. Mover. It has been a cry in the wilderness ever since Justice Abdur Rahim left this Presidency that in spite of the persistent demands on the part of the Muslims, the Government have done nothing in the matter. The

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community has left no stone unturned to press this demand to a success but in vain. Deputation after deputation had waited on His Excellency the Governor and on the hon, the Law Member but to no purpose. Whenever an agitation is made, the usual reply that is given to us is that there is no capable Muhammadan for the place. A number of capable Muhammadan jurists and lawyers are available and if in spite of this, the Government are not satisfied they can easily bring in an outsider as in the case of Sir Abdur Rahim. It is high time that this demand should be considered and that Government should move in the matter, to pacify the Muhammadan feelings. With these words I support the resolution."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYVAR :-- "Mr. President, Sir, under section 101 of the Government of India Act, the appointments of the Judges of the High Court are made by His Majesty. The resolution suggests to recommend to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India Excepting in the matter of the appointment of additional Judges of this Court, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India does not function in this matter. These appointments are made by His Majesty the King, not on the recommandation of the local Government, but on the suggestion which His Majesty can get, amongst others, from His Excellency the Governor of Madras. Therefore, it is not quite accurate to say that either the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, or the local Government as such have anything to do in this matter. In making recommendations to His Majesty the King, His Excellency the Governor keeps in mind the considerations which have been adverted to more than once here. Government realize that in such advice as His Excellancy the Governor may derive from his Colleagues, proper importance should be attached to the undoubtedly strong feeling that has been entertained and that has been expressed in unequivocal terms by the Muhammadan community. It will be remembered that on the last occasion when a similar debate was initiated, I mentioned to the House that when the next permanent vacancy arose the question would be placed for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and by His Excellency the Governor would doubtless be transmitted to His Majesty for his consideration. To that answer I still adhere. The claim of Muhammadans to high offices is not a claim which can be ignored or minimised. Wherever they have been tried, as they were tried in the persons of Justice Abdur Rahim and Justice Tyabji and in the persons of very eminent judges elsewhere, they have actually made good. The question in the case of recruitment of High Court Judges is to select efficient men, and there can be no question that there are efficient Muhammadans available in India to fill that place. This matter, therefore, will be kept in mind by the Members of the Government in any advice that may be asked for from them by His Excellency the Governor before His Excellency the Governor tenders his advice to His Majesty."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"I am not disputing the fact that it is His Majesty the King-Emperor of India who is the appointing authority. But it remains in the hands of the local Government and with His Excellency the Viceroy. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar: 'No'.) To recommend the recruitment of a Muslim Judge to the Madras High Court. They have the first-hand information and they know how well and how greatly the Muslim community has been agitated over this question and how greatly

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they feel disappointed for want of a favourable reply from the Government. Of course promises have been made on the floor of the House, but they have not been kept at all. In spite of the fact that the local Government have not got the power of appointment in this matter, I submit that they have got the privilege and also the right, I think, to recommend such an appoint-The hon, the Law Member has not given us any definite indication of his opinion in this matter. He has of course indulged in the usual promises. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar: 'No, Sir.') I am sorry that he has not had the kindness to give his usual promise even, and therefore it means nothing but a reactionary attitude which I hope he will soon forget. In the circumstances, I think the Government will not be well advised to sit tight on this matter without satisfying the communal demands of the Muslim community. With these few observations, I press this motion."

The resolution as amended was put and adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF A MUHAMMADAN AS A JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT, MADRAS

*Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:-

" This Council recommends to the Government to be pleased to appoint and to retain always at least one Muhammadan as a Judge of the Small Cause Court at Madras.'

"Mr. President, many words are not required from me to commend this resolution to the acceptance of the House. The arguments advanced by my hon. Friend, the Mover of the previous resolutions apply also in this instance, with this exception that these appointments are not made by His Majesty the King but by the local Government. Mr. President, this community though small in numbers is a very important community politically and commercially and it is but just that they should have representation on the High Court and on the Small Cause Court.

"There are fully qualified men of the community to be raised to the Small 1-15 Cause bench. Unfortunately, except once, this Small Cause Court never p.m. had a Muhammadan Judge. It is high time that Government should think of appointing one. I am glad to hear that recently the Government is pleased to appoint one to the Small Cause Court and it is gratifying to hear that news. I hope he will be allowed to continue and made permanent and the same policy will be kept on eventually by the Government. With these remarks I commend this to the acceptance of the House."

* Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur :- " In seconding this resolution, Mr. President, 1 beg to say that it is within the knowledge of all that there has not been a Muhammadan in these posts during the past several decades, except once for a small period. In view of the vast Muslim commercial importance of the town, it is highly desirable that one at least, of these posts should be held by a Muhammadan. Fully competent and qualified Muhammadans now being available in large numbers it is very necessary that Muslims should be selected and trained in those responsible posts. With these few words I request that this resolution may be accepted and carried out by the Government so that at the present stage of their development, Muslims who have been loyal to Government may be encouraged to take to the study of law and serve the Government in more than one department."

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" Mr. President, apparently, there is something wrong in the system of publicity which the Government has had at its disposal. I am sure people in the Presidency have not already forgotten and surely the hon. Members of this House will realize that about a week ago a permanent Judge of the Small Cause Court has been appointed, a very competent judicial officer, Mr. Qurashi Sahib. He is appointed a permanent Judge of the Small Cause Court; and another statement that has been made was that there has been no Muhammadan Judge of the Small Cause Court within recent years. Mr. Zynuddin Sahib was for a long time a Judge of the Small Cause Court before he was translated a District Judge. Therefore there is no point in the allegations that have been made while the Government have appointed Mr. Qurashi Sahib. Judged from the annual Civil List figures, he is 47 years of age and for eight years he can serve in the Small Cause Court unless he is promoted. It is impossible to say that a Muhammadan Judge will always be retained as a Judge of the Small Cause Court and the Government cannot give such an undertaking. This I can say: that before this resolution was put on the agenda paper, the local Government appointed a Muhammadan Judge to the Small Cause Court on a permanent basis."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. Etherajulu Navudu:—"In view of the remarks given by the hon. the Law Member, I do not wish to press this motion."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn,

INVESTIGATION INTO THE SCHEMES OF THE HIGH-FLOOD CHANNEL FROM THE KISTNA

- * The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :- "Sir, I beg to move-
 - 'That this Council recommends to the Government to constitute a committee consisting of non-officials of the local Legislative Council and of the local Public Works Department officers to investigate into the schemes of the high-flood channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu or thereabouts to facilitate irrigating a belt of land of about 30,000 acres north of Ellore Canal.'
- " I am thankful to this House and to you, Sir, Mr. President, for giving me an opportunity to move this resolution for appointing a committee for investigating the scheme of construction of a channel from the Kistna river to supply water to the upland taluks of Kistna district and thus making me instrumental for a mighty deed. The scheme that I propose is to take a high level channel from the Kistna river near or thereabout of Malpad and taking it along Bodameru and to construct suitable reservoirs with an outlet for the extra flow of Bodameru and connecting the tail end of the Bodameru reservoir to the high-flood channel which pass through the Kondanyanavaram gap, Purushothampatnam and Remelle. The tail end of the canal may be left in Rameleru or Kolleru. This scheme may irrigate thirty thousand acres of land, giving livelihood for half a lakh of people. It would perhaps cost the Government 10 lakhs net, excluding the contribution that they would get. Kistna district has three non-deltaic taluks of which two, Nuzvid and Bezwada, are always immersed in famine, though virtually on the banks of a river. At least we may expect famine every three out of five years. The

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ryot population of the two taluks (barring the deltaic portion which is very insignificant) are starving without food and are over head and ears in debt. From 1920 they have enjoyed 4 years of famine out of 6 years. Last year. Sir, look at their plight. They had a thorough failure of both wet and dry crops. There is no fodder to feed their own cattle. Thus the half-starved cattle are being attacked by rinderpest and such other epidemics, owing to their weak health. They could not get cattle from the deltaic portion of the district as there is a custom to manure their fields; and as there is neither fodder nor grass in pasture lands. So, Sir, how can the fields bear the crop this year without manuring. So, even if there is a normal season, this year they cannot hope to have good harvest. Such is the plight of the tenants of those taluks.

"Sir, Budameru flowing through the taluks is devastating many a property. It does not allow the people of the taluks mainly of Bezwada and Gudivada to cultivate their fields. They are in constant fear of being washed away in rainy season. They have to be ever ready to evacuate their houses at a moment's notice of the coming torrent. The scheme that I am going to introduce will eliminate to a great extent the longstanding

ravages of Budameru,

"The question of diverting the floods of Budameru has been under the consideration of the Government from 1890. Mr. Walch thought of it and in 1895 Mr. Russel, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Perier, the Executive Engineer, considered the question and found the tanks of Rayavarapadu and Ilaprole were in much lower level than the anient lower level which is 66.25. The hon. Mr. Venkatapathi Raju moved the question in 1920. To this, however. was given an evasive answer. In 1921 the hon, Mr. K. Gopalakrishnayya Chowdry moved a resolution No. 133 for which the hon, Member in charge of the department said that he would ask the Chief Engineer to inspect the locality along with the hon. the Mover of the resolution. But G.O. Nos. 180-1, dated 20th June 1922, state that the Mover was not called upon for joint inspection which shows that the non-official interference to ameliorate the conditions of the suffering was not encouraged by the district The matter was dropped there.

"In March last the ryots of the non-deltaic portions of Bezwada and Nuzvid taluks presented a petition to the hon, the Law Member who kindly and truly to his promise sent it to the district officers and I. along with Mr. Kaleswara Rao, saw personally the district officers. They were somehow prejudiced on the question. We requested them at least to inspect the site which if they had done they would have surely reported otherwise. I think the official and non-official jealousy worked its way. The hon. Mr. Campbell, the then Law Member, was kind enough to write to me on the 12th September 1927 that the scheme was under investigation and it took a year to receive reports of it. But lo! on 22nd October 1927 to my great surprise my question No. 933 was answered that the district officers gave unfavourable report.

"Mr. President, I shall now discuss the report of the district officials in detail.

"The petition is not correctly viewed by the Superintending Engineer as could be seen from the short title given as 'Memorial of the Ryots of Kistna [The Zamindar of Gollapalli] [24th January 1928

district in re-proposing a high level canal from the river Kistna on the left side. The ryots cannot make any valid proposals since there is a special department of the Government to serve the purpose of the people. Therefore the object of the association has been only to suggest an idea to be investigated, proposed and executed in the required manner, using all available professional skill, and it is not any challenge for a criticism like the one based on assumptions from the Public Works Department. It is more constructive criticism that is required after a proper investigation or at least an inspection, and hence there is a difference in the point of view.

"Referring to the endorsement it would have been more instructive if the Superintending Engineer had arrived at the level that could be expected at 12th mile from the records available, when the association had only to assume things in the absence of any records. The suggestion does not interfere with the manipulation of the shutters at all and it is out of place for the Superintending Engineer to view it in relation to the shutters. It may be seen that it is only a scheme to convey flood water from the river by a high channel. It is pointed out by the Superintending Engineer that a portion of the shutters were up for 18 days in June; therefore it shows that a portion was down during those 18 days and for the rest of the days all were down. This shows that there were floods in half the extent of June at least and in August and September all the shutters were down except one in September. Therefore from this it can be seen that there will be flood water available for 2 months 15 days at the least.

"The Superintending Engineer also assumed a difficulty of shoals at the mouth of the proposed open out. From our experience we can point out that the shoals had never been so high as the assumed level of 68.00 since the shoals would not withstand the effect of flood wa'er and are generally seen in summer water level or low water level which water the proposed channel need not carry. This could be asserted only after investigation by the Public Works Department. While passing these remarks the Superintending Engineer seems to have lost sight of the fact that the proposal is for conveying flood water from the river and consequently several difficulties stand before him. His inspection of things on the spot would have been worth the while and would have made things easier and clearer.

"Regarding the channel carrying down the flood water of Budameru it has been pointed out that this would be an additional advantage to any extent and if it is desired to serve as a drainage channel of Budameru' as well along a certain course, this need not be a narrow channel in its upper reach and may be suitably designed and the rest of the portion can only be a tank supply channel or short crop irrigation channel.

"The question of diverting Budameru from Velvadam or from any place is to be decided by the Public Works Department only after investigating since the contour levels are noted as very rough and at 50' intervals.

"The Superintending Engineer points out the difficulty of several masonry works. About this we have to invite the special attention of the Superintending Engineer that channel from the river to the flood bank will be only small one such as would convey about 500 cusees or even less. The cost cannot be prohibitive, being by the side of hills for stone and river for sand. Further, the skill of the engineers will surely

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put down the cost. In the reach across Budameru, the poor practical knowledge of the ryots shows that the water can be taken by the channel to Rayanapad and Jakkampudi tanks which are across Budameru and thence they may be led by a channel to Nayanavara, etc., along the proposed course. In this connexion, the Superintending Engineer seems to mistake the idea. It is the suggestion to take an open channel across the flood mark with a regulator and then to drop the channel into the wake of Budameru channel which fills Rayanapad tank (above Rayanapad tank). At the F.T. level of Rayanapad tank a channel may be taken to Jakkampudi tank. From Jakkampudi to Nayanavaram there is a path way across the saddle to Nayanavaram along which the channel may be led to Nayanavaram tank or otherwise, by rounding the hill. Thus we can avoid interference with Budameru.

"It may be clearly noted that Kistna river water need not be allowed into the channel through the regulator at flood bank when Budameru happens to be in such a flood level to command the supply tanks. There will be considerable cross drainage diverted to the proposed channel throughout the rainy season to supplement the supply of tanks and in fact Kisma river water need be occasionally supplied. When the river water is from Budameru floods, there is no difficulty for the scheme and Budameru is left for itself with an additional channel to carry its water down. Therefore the contemplated under-tunnels are unnecessary and when investigated this may offer the most easy solution to take the water. Report from the villages shows that once Jagamandra Kalva now existing between 7th and 8th milestones of Hyderabad road once supplied water to Rayanapad tank and therefore the channel from a considerably high level is sure to drop into Budameru at a desirable high level as reported by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Perier, in 1896. The canal in this reach may be made in clear cutting as the existing wakes of Budameru branches to have no interference with floods. This will serve the purpose of carrying river water when there will be no floods in Budameru and carry Budameru water when it is in floods. Thus Rayanapad tank will be the first one to receive the advantage.

"This may require only to improve the reservoirs and to provide surplus works at the usual drainage courses. It is this matter that requires investigation and a solution. But, however, the Superintending Engineer seems to club this matter under the Government Order in which the question of mitigating the floods of Budameru by construction of a reservoir or by cutting it into the Kistna river had been dealt with. The request is not about what is said in the Government Order, but it is to look to arrangements suggested to convey the Kistna river water and the water of Budameru to upland tanks and for short crop irrigation as pointed out. Therefore nothing but proper investigation can suggest any means. Any speculations and discussions can offer only interesting difficulties and imaginary solutions. Therefore for a practical solution we request for inspection and investiga-Since it is pointed out that Budameru will bring its usual floods, it is suggested that the scheme would not necessitate any interference with the existing arrangements available for the disposal of Budameru drainage and in extraordinary circumstances as in May 1925 even a better scheme has to face difficulties and sufferings. This could not be avoided even in the existing delta from the last cyclone.

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- "Further, this scheme is intended to bring advantage of two monsoons and to utilize waste water of Budameru (in low water season and all the available cross drainage) which is constantly expected behind the tail tanks in different small basins. The alignment has to be proposed in such a way as to convey all such available drainage and to feed the tanks the supply channels of which it has to cross. Therefore the difficulty from cross drainage can be the minimum."
- * The hon. the President:—"The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. The hon. Member will be given an opportunity to finish his unread portion of the speech after lunch. In the meantime I may request the hon. Member to pass on his speech to the hon, the Law Member so that he may make a suitable reply."

II -- AMENDMENTS OF STANDING ORDERS.

"I have now to inform the House that the following six gentlemen were nominated to the Select Committee to consider amendments to the Standing Orders No. 53 and 66 moved yesterday and Standing Orders No. 37 and 40 moved to-day by the hon. the Advocate-General:—Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Naicker, Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar, Mr. R. Srinivasan, Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar and Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies, namely, six, I hereby declare the above gentlemen to have been duly elected under Regulation II (4) of the regulations which provide for holding of elections, Rao Bahadur B. Munuswami Nayudu, one of the Panel of Chairmen, has been nominated by me in addition to the Deputy President and the Advocate-General, who will be on the committee ex officio. This same committee will consider both sets of amendments.

"The House will now adjourn for lunch."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

INVESTIGATION INTO THE SCHEWES OF THE HIGH-FLOOD CHANNEL FROM THE KISTNA-cont.

*The Zamindar of Gollafalli (continuing his speech):—"It is anticipated that several bridges will be necessary for cart tracks. However, I can point out that even on the Ellore canal, useful for navigation as well, there are only a few bridges; as such in this shallow tank supply channel no bridges need be constructed and traffic between delta and upland which cannot be considerable during irrigation season can be easily managed by ramps. After all, a few foot bridges may be ample without ferries even."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I rise to a point of order whether we are justified in hearing the Zamindar of Gollapalli when we are not in a quorum."

The Secretary rang the bell and soon there was a quorum.

- The hon, the President:—"Now there are more than 30 members oresent. The Zamindar of Gollapalli may continue."
- * The Zamindar of Gollapalli:—"Sir, I once again point out that the scheme is not identical with the Budameru scheme for mitigating floods.

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"In any case, if the scheme becomes very costly the association of ryots submitted to the Government in their resolution that they are prepared to pay a reasonable contribution and therefore the amount of astimate and contribution necessary may also be worked up.

"It is stated by some that if this work is taken up, the Kistna reservoir scheme would be neglected. But, I say that such small schemes would be an initiative to take up greater works.

"I request the House to pass this resolution and ameliorate the condition of the poverty-stricken ryots of the Kistna district."

Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar seconded the motion.

• The hon, the President:—"The question is that this Council recommends to the Government to constitute a committee consisting of non-officials of the local Legislative Council and of the local Public Works Department officers to investigate into the schemes of the high flood channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu or thereabouts to facilitate irrigating a belt of land of about 30,000 acres north of Ellore canal."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR: - "Mr. President, Sir, let me in the first place congratulate the hon. Member on the pertinacity and the enthusiasm displayed by him in moving this resolution. I am afraid in the form in which it is moved, it is not possible for me to accept it. As I shall endeavour presently to show, this is a matter which has to be considered and decided mainly from purely technical and engineering aspects and the committee of this House equipped as it is in many other respects will not, I think, be able to deal with the questions which would arise for solution. Let me point out some of the difficulties which have been placed before us in the consideration of the project which my hon. Friend has at heart, The proposal involves, we are told, the addition of a high-way bridge across the Hyderabad Road and the head sluice in the Kistna Canal River and a new channel to discharge the Gudameru water in the proposed channel. This is expected to be a costly work in view of the large quantity of water brought down the Gudameru in times of flood and further the continuation of this channel runs across many drainage lines and a large number of crossdrainage works would be required to deal with the drainages.

"These are some of the engineering difficulties pointed out. My hon. Friend has made an appeal to the officers of the department personally to investigate the place and report again. The question of mitigating the floods in the Gudameru by the construction of a reservoir was found impracticable in 1912. At present an investigation is being made into the possibility of running a short crop in the months of July, August and September in the Kistna East delta. In regard to this particular project or scheme, which my Friend has put forward before this House, all that I can promise is to have the question considered with reference to the considerations urged to-day, some of which were not in the memorial on which the Superintending Engineer has sent the report. That is the utmost I can promise on this matter. Hon. Members of this House will realize that there are very difficult engineering and technical problems involved and I am sure, therefore, that my hon. Friend would take the assurance that I shall have the matter re-investigated by the department and not press the motion for the appointment of a committee such as the one he has in mind."

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* The hon, the PRESIDENT:—" Does the hon. Member propose to reply or proceed with the resolution?"

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :- "I press the motion, Sir."

* The hon, the President:—"Does Mr. Saldanha propose to make a speech?" (Laughter.)

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :- "No, Sir."

*The hon, the PRESIDENT :- "The question is this Council recommends to the Government to constitute a committee consisting of non-officials of the local Legislative Council and of the local Public Works Department officers to investigate into the schemes of the high-flood channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu or thereabouts to facilitate irrigating a belt of land of about 30,000 acres north of Ellore canal."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. The Zamindar of Gollapalli demanded a poll, which was taken with the following result:

Ayes.

1.	The	Zamindar of Seithur.	題主節
2.	Mr.	J. Bheemayya.	2-4-25

3. ,, V. Ch. John.
4. ,, Muppil Nayar.
5. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
6. ,, S. Venkiah.

2-45

p.m.

- 7. ,, S. Arupudaswami Udayar. 8. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
- 9. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.

- 10. Mr. U. Bamaswami Ayyar.
 11. "M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
 12. "M. A. Maniikkavelu Nayakar.
 13. "B. Ramachandra Reddi.
 14. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudali-
 - 15. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. 16. Bao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
 - K. Sitarama Reddi.

Noes.

- 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. ,,
- Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
 Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
 Khan Bahadur Muhammad
 Usman Sahib Bahadur.
 Mr. T. E. Moir.
 Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-3. ,,
- ,,
- swami Mudaliyar. 6. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar.
- 7. Mr. F. B. Evans. 8. ,, H. A Watson. 9. ,, G. T. Boag. 10. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe. 11. ,, S. H. Slater. 12. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
- 13. ,, K. Krishnan.
- Aues 7. Noes 13.

The motion was carried.

SPECIAL GRANT TO THE WOMEN'S HOME OF SERVICE, MYLAPORE.

With the permission of the House, Dr. (Mrs.) S. Mathulakshmi Reddi moved the following resolution which stood in the name of Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar :-

'This Council recommends to the Government to sanction a special and liberal grant to the Women's Home of Service, Mylapore, which is conducting adult education on national lines for aestitute women of the Presidency and which is training them to become self-supporting.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAESHMI REDDI :- "Mr. President, the Women's Home of Service was started with the object of promoting adult education and making them self-reliant and self-supporting and thus enabling them to earn an honourable living. It was started in the year 1923 by the Women's 24th January 1928] [Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]

Indian Association. It has done four years of useful work. It has got a good record and, if hon. Members take the trouble of going through the report, they will be favourably impressed with the work done by the Home. It has got at present 15 resident scholarship students. The scholarships are given from the funds received from public associations and from the Women's Indian Association. The classes there are mostly vocational. The teachers give them lessons in vernaculars and in English and music and religion is also taught. Most of the time of the pupils is taken up by vocational classes such as lace-making, embroidery, weaving and spinning. Last year articles worth Rs. 2,000 were made there. In addition to the instruction given regularly in classes, 50 grown-up girls and women residents in the neighbourhood, daily come and attend the classes and earn about 4 annas per day.

"Again, Sir, as there is sufficient accommodation, it serves also as a hostel for teachers and medical students who come from the mufassal. Hon, Members may know that in Madras we are very badly in need of a hostel for Indian women who come from the mufassal. Except the Young Women's Christian Association hostel there are no hostels for girls in Madras. It may be said that there is the Medical College hostel. But it accommodates medical students only.

"Again, Sir, the Women's Home has got a baby welcome attached to it. Last year they gave medical help to 90 babies per day. The annual report shows that 30,000 cases were given baths and attended to for minor ailments. Expectant mothers of the locality are attended to by the nurse in charge of the baby welcome. Many distinguished visitors had opportunities of visiting the Home. One such distinguished visitor and social worker is the late lamented Sanyasi Swami Shradhanandji. With the permission of the House I will just read to the House his opinion of the work done by the Home. 'The work done by the Brahman and non-Brahman ladies sitting side by side with the Panchama girls and working out the future of India gives me the greatest delight. If a Sanyasi's benediction can be of any use to an institution of this kind it has my heartiest sympathy. He is one of the distinguished men who visited the Home and his opinion will speak for itself, The management of the Home is in the hands of the officers of the Women's Indian Association and it has a strong advisory committee composed of women of all castes and creeds. The Corporation has been good enough to give a grant of Rs. 1,500 and Child Welfare Association about Rs. 800. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the need for a Home of this kind in the life of the Indian women of this country. Owing to our peculiar social condition many women in their young age between the ages of 15 and 39 are uncared for either because they are widows or are deserted by their husbands and relatives. In a poverty-stricken country such as ours, you can imagine their hardship. Sometimes there are women with a number of children to look after. So I think one Home is not sufficient; but we want tens of such Homes.

"Sir, in the Women's Home, some are trained as maternity nurses, some as vocational teachers and some others as music teachers. If they should get some special grant from the Government many such women may be trained as teachers, midwives and music and vocational instructors. As we want to conduct the Home on the lines of the Pouna Seva Sadan Society which has got

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an international reputation we need this special grant. There are similar Homes being started by Indian ladies at Triplicane and there is one in Andhradesa called the Sarada Niketan and the local body of the place has been good enough to make grants to it. But it has not yet obtained the approval of the hon. Minister for Education for making that grant. The grant that has been so freely given by the local body"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"On a point of crier, I wish to know if the reference to Sarada Niketan grant is relevant."

- *The hon, the PRESIDENT:—"The hon, Member is travelling beyond the limits of the resolution she has moved when she talks about the Sarada Niketan. The hon, Member is requested to confine her remarks to the Women's Home of Service, Mylapore."
- * Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reppi:—"I just wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister . . ."
- * The hon, the President:--" She will take another opportunity to do so."
- *Dr. (Mrs.) S. MOTHOLARSHMI REDDI: —"I may point out that the Governments of Bombay, Bengal and Mysore have been helping such institutions very liberally and so I humbly submit that this resolution may be given effect to."
- *Mr. A. B. Shetty:—''Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi. She has told us what useful work the institution is doing, how its work has been appreciated by eminent citizens of Madras as well as distinguished visitors from outside and how the grants given by the Madras Corporation, the Department of Industries and the Child Welfare Association are being utilized. All these show that the Home is doing very useful work and therefore deserves support. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi has pleaded very eloquently for a very worthy cause and I hope the Government will see their way to give a liberal grant to this Home of Service as asked for in this resolution."
- * The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :- "Mr. President, as was apparent from the speech of the hon. Mover, the Government are already giving a grant to this institution in the Department of Industries. A sum of Rs. 700 is being paid to the Women's Home of Service for their industrial work. When this resolution was first ballotted for, I had my own doubts as to whether the recommendation made therein referred to my hon. Friend the Minister for Development or to myself. As the words 'adult education' occurs in the body of the resolution we thought very likely the resolution referred to the Department of Education. No proposal has come from the Women's Home of Service, Mylapore, asking themselves to be recognized as an educational institution whether for adults or others. When such is the case, the Government are not so flushed with funds as to go on offering help to institutions that have not chosen either to apply for recognition by the Department of Education or to declare themselves to be an educational institution under the Educational Code. But, if the institution in which I see my hon. Friend the Deputy President is so interested makes an application to the Government in the Education Department wanting support in the matter of adult education, the Government will be certainly prepared to consider such application."

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- * Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—" Mr. President, I would propose that this question should be approached from the point of view in which the hon. Minister has been very remiss equally with his predecessor. From what I can understand of the report of the institution, it appears that it is a sort of boarding house or orphanage to the extent that widows and women as old as 12, 13, 14 and 15 are housed there and are given food. Government at present gives a pittance of Rs. 45,000 to Indian orphanages and boarding houses."
- * The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"On a point of order, I wish to know whether reference to boarding houses is relevant."
- * The hon, the President:—"It is only a preliminary remark. The hon. Member will come to the point soon. (Laughter)."
- Mr. J. A. Saldanha:—" What I want is that this institution should be treated as a boarding house. There are orphans and destitute people fed there. Where European boarding houses get Rs. 10 per orphan, Indians get As. 10 per inmate."
- * The hon, the PRESIDENT: -" The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the resolution proper."
- * Mr. J. A. SADDANHA:—" The resolution implies that the Women's Home of Service is also a boarding house."
- * The hon, the President:—"I consider reference by the hon. Member to the boarding house grant irrelevant."
 - * Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: "May I urge that it is relevant?"
- *The hon. the President:—"The hon. Member must recognize that I have to give a ruling on the point of order raised and I have ruled that reference to boarding house grant is irrelevant in connexion with this resolution."
- Mr. J. A. Saldanha: --"In any case, I support this appeal (laughter) whether under boarding house grants or other grants."
- Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULARSHMI REDDI:—" Sir, it is already mentioned in the resolution that a special grant may be given, because the institution cannot come under the category of recognized institutions as they are admitting women between the ages of 15 and 30. The Government have to consider the special circumstances of the case and go upon that. Moreover, there has been a Government Order passed that unrecognized institutions in the mufassal may be given grants by the local bodies. The Governments of Bombay and Mysore are doing so. I cannot understand why our Government should not give similar help. Sir such grants would help the education of women. In our Presidency literacy among women is only 2 per cent. If the Government want to promote adult education on national lines and without much cost to them, such help should be given to institutions of this kind."
- 'The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"I am as anxious as my hon. friend 3 p.m. the Deputy President, that the literacy among the womenfolk of this Province should be raised higher than it is to-day. But, as I said before, the Government cannot afford to help any institution merely because of their good intentions. If the Women's Home of Service, Mylapore, want a grant, they should make out a case for a grant being given, and then the Government will consider whether such a grant should be given."

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* The hon. the President then put the motion to vote and declared lost.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi demanded a poll which was taken with the following result :-

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	21960.	
1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakehmi Reddi. 2. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.	24. Mr. G. R. Premayya. 25. , A. S. Sahajananda S	
3. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.	26. Rao Sahih R. Srinivasan.	
4. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty.	27. Mr. S. Muttayya Mudali	
5 J. Bheemayya.	28. ,, P. Siva Rao.	
6. ,, J. A. Davis.	29. ,, J. A. Saldauha.	
7. ,, V. Ch. John. 8. ,, J. Kuppuswami.	30. ,, C. Gopala Menon. 31. Kumara Raja of Venkat	
9. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.	32. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bah	
10. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.	33. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu	
11. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.	34. ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.	
12. ,, Ramanath Goenka.	35. , B. Ramachandra Re	

N. Siva Raj. 14. ,, M. V Gangadhara Siva, 15. Rao Sahib L. C Guruswami. 16. Mr. V. G. Muniswami Pillai.

17. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. 18. ,,

, V. Ramjee Rao.
, S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder.
, S. Venkayya.
, K. Krishnan 19. 20. 21.

22. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. 23. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. Swami. iyar.

tagiri. adur. Nayakar.

ddi. 36. Rao Bahadur Ratnasabapathi

Mudaliyar. 37. The Raja of Panagal.
38. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro,
39. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
40. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudahyar,
41. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.

42. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur. 43. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. 44. K. Sitarama Reddi.

Noes.

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8. Mr. F. B. Evans.
9. , H. A. Watson.
1. The hon, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar,
                Sir Norman Marjoribanks
                                                             10. ,, G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. M. C. Tampoe.
3.
                Khan Bahadur Muhammad
        ,,
                  Usman Sahib Bahadur,
               Mr. T. E. Moir.
Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-
                                                             12. ,, S. H. Slater.
4.
                                                             13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur.
5.
                swami Mudaliyar.
Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
Dr. P. Subbarayan.
                                                             15. Mr. Muppil Nayar.
16. "W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
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Ayes 44. Noes 16.

The motion was carried.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS TO LOCAL BODIES.

· That this Council recommends to the Government that the number of nominations to municipalities and to local boards be increased by 10 per cent in addition to the number already allotted.

Subedar-Major Nanjappah Bahadur in whose name the above resolution stood was absent from his seat when the resolution was taken up and the hon, the President declared that the resolution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

GRANTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SECOND-CLASS ROADS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: - "I beg to move the following resolution:

· That this Council recommends to the Government that the Government grants for the maintenance and renewal of second-class roads in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Ouddapah and Kurnool be not less than the amounts spared for these purposes by the district boards themselves.'

24th January 1928] [Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

"Sir, in moving this resolution I would make just one or two observations. The usual rule is that the Government grant should be equal to half the amount that is paid by the district board for the maintenance of secondclass roads. But here by this resolution I want to request this House to influence the Government and to recommend to it that an amount equal to that spared by the district board be granted for the maintenance of secondclass roads in the Ceded districts. My special reason for asking this consideration is this, that these districts have much less income than any other districts in the Presidency. One of the indications by which you can find cut this is by looking at the land cess collected for the maintenance of these district board roads. Apantapur has only Rs 88,478, then comes Cuddapah with an amount of Rs. 1,61,176, then comes Kurnool with Rs. 2,08,781 and Bellary with Rs. 2,68,466. Compare this with other districts in the Presidency. With the exception of Salem which has Rs. 2,72,217 all the other districts have a greater amount of land cess than the Ceded districts. Thus, South Arcot has Rs. 4,51,964, Kistna has Rs. 7,92,686, Rampad Rs 4,75,212, and Tanjore has Rs. 5,24,503. With these figures I would request the House to compare those of Ceded districts.

*The hon, the PRESIDENT:—"The hon, Member is requested to address the Chair."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda:—"I bow to the ruling of the Chair. Now what has been the effect of this small amount of cess in the four districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur?—In Bellary there are only about 16 miles of roads per square mile, in Anantapur only 15.4 miles, in Cuddapah 16 miles, and in Kurnool 10 miles per square mile. I want to compare this with South Arcot which has 28.6, Kistna 24.2, Ramnad 12.5, Salem 24 and Tanjore 54.2.

"In this state of society it is absolutely essential that there should be good roads for communication for the interior parts with the towns. Civilization cannot spread without good roads.

"Sir, with the small amount of cess that they have what can the boards do to improve the communications of the district? But some may ask have not the district boards power to levy tolls, and cannot these tolls be utilized for improving roads? I say they are already raising money by tolls and they cannot increase the amount of toll any further. Bellary has been getting a toll of Rs. 68 per mile, Anantapur Rs. 43, Guddapah Rs. 80, and Kurnool Rs 86. Compared with this South Arcot has got Rs. 183, Kistna Rs. 121, Ramnad Rs. 435, Salem Rs. 119, and Tanjore Rs. 120 per mile. When the land cess is at a low figure and the tolls also are at a low figure for the Ceded districts what is the Government doing? They have been giving a grant of Rs. 16,256 to Anantapur, Rs. 32,929 to Kurnool, Rs. 35,137 to Cuddapah and Rs. 30,740 to Bellary. As compared with this, Kistna gets Rs. 2,90,796, South Arcot Rs. 83,107, Tanjore Rs. 99,290, Ramnad Rs. 68,162, and Salem Rs. 36,685. Is it the policy of the Government to give the people most that have most and very little to those that have little?

"Just one more point. These district boards are hardly able to make both ends meet. This Council has always been generous in improving the status

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda [24th January 1928

of the depressed classes and I do urge this House to be considerate in considering these backward and poverty-stricken districts, and recommend to the Government for the increase of grant so that the amount that is given for the maintenance of the second-class roads in the Ceded districts may be equal to the amount that has been spared for this purpose by these district boards."

- * Mr. P. Siva Rao: "Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding this resolution. The request made by the hon, the Mover of the resolution is a very modest one. Hon, Members may be aware that formerly the Ceded districts used to get special grants on account of the poor condition of its local bodies and their inability to maintain the roads. The Imperial Grant of Rs. 14 lakhs is distributed among the local bodies on the one-fourth basis, with the result that the poor district boards got very little, while the richer ones got more and more. This system worked very unjustly and inequitably. I brought it to the notice of the authorities some years ago and they were pleased to concede that the poor district boards should be given some special grants on account of the scantiness of their resources. But after the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee that system was discontinued to the great misfortune of the Ceded districts and other poor districts. Now that the system of special
 - * The hon. the PRESIDENT :- "The question is that this Council recommends to the Government that the Government grants for the maintenance and renewal of second-class roads in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool be not less than the amounts spared for these purposes by the district boards themselves."

grants is abolished, it will go a great way to help the poor district boards if the request contained in this resolution is granted by the Government. I

heartily second this resolution."

- * The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :- "Mr. President, Sir, hon. Members are aware that the grants just now paid to the district boards for the maintenance of second-class roads is one half of the cost of maintenance subject to a maximum fixed for each district. The four district boards mentioned by my hon. Friend received the following amounts in the last financial year. Anantapur got Rs. 23,095, Bellary Rs. 32,793, Cuddapah Rs. 35,000 and Kurnool Rs. 38,710. If, as is suggested by my hon. Friend, the Government grant to these district boards for the purpose of maintaining the secondclass roads were to be not less than the amounts spent by those boards, then Government would have to find Rs. 1,97,000 for these four districts. It would then be difficult to resist the demand from the other district boards for increased grant. If all this demand is to be satisfied, Government would require Rs 34 lakhs every year. In the present state of the finance of the local bodies and of the Government it would be a superhuman task to find this sum for roads.
- "At present the Road Development Committee appointed by the Government of India is taking evidence in Delhi and is considering the question of the maintenance of the trunk roads by the Provincial Government, leaving the resources of the local bodies to meet the cost of maintenance of the secondclass roads. I do not know what the conclusions of the Committee on this point will be. But as the Ceded districts are poor and are in want of funds,

3-15 p.m. 24th January 1928] [Dr. P. Subbarayan]

I shall place this matter before the Local Bodies Advisory Committee and see whether the resources of the district boards concerned cannot be increased. After this assurance, I hope the hon, the Mover of the resolution will not press his motion."

* Mr. R. Nagan Gowda: —" Mr. President, after the very kind assurance of the hon. Minister, I beg leave to withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was by leave of the House withdrawn.

DISAPPROVAL OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE STATUTORY COMMISSION.

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: - "Mr. President, Sir, I move-

'That this Council recommends to the Government that they do convey to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government the resentment of this Council at the appointment of the Statutory Commission and that they do advise His Majesty to abolish the constituted Commission and order the institution of a representative Round Table Conference to be composed of delegates elected by the elected numbers of all the legislatures of India.

"Sir, this is one of the most important topics engaging the attention of India to-day and if I exceed my time limit, I hope you will kindly allow me to proceed."

*The hon, the Presenent:—"I am sorry I have already made up my mind not to extend the time limit as there will be many hon. Members desiring to speak on this resolution."

Mr. G. HARISARVOITAMA RAO: - "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it' were the words uttered long ago by one of the greatest sons of India. Lokamanya Tilak. These are the words that are uttered throughout the length and breadth of India to-day. India means to have Swaraj to-day. Therefore it is, we are here to demand of the Government here and in England that they concede the right of the people to determine their Government for themselves. This is nothing new in the history of the world. The Great War established the principle of self-determination for every small nation, the right to frame the constitution for itself. I have here in my hand a brochure containing the select constitutions of the world prepared by an official agency in Ireland and I could quote chapter and verse to prove that the Serbs, the Slavs, the Polanders, the Esthonians, the Ozecho-Slovakians, all these and the rest were allowed after the war, though they were the tiniest nations in the world, the right of self-determination. In the history of the British Empire itself, you will find that the constitutions of the Irish Free State and Canada were determined by the people themselves and the British Parliament as the sovereign Parliament in the British Empire endorsed the constitutions prepared by these countries. Even the Australian constitution was one framed by the peoples themselves.

"Sir, certainly I have very great admiration for John Bull. He has established a reputation for a love of freedom and liberty and we find that he has no objection to extend that liberty and freedom to the tiniest nations in the world, because these nations tried to establish their rights by a bloody

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war. I do not know what the mentality of John Bull is when it affects his own interests. When it comes to the question of India, no doubt he is anxious to conciliate us. During the Great War we found a great deal of sympathy shown for us and great deal of love for us. But the extremists amongst us said that all this were due to the fact that our help was needed by him for the conduct of the war. When the Reforms were conceded to us. some of us were total and outright rejectionists. By the very thought of India, John Bull changes in his colour and becomes John Buffalo. The buffalo does not know the inventions of the 20th century and rushes in the streets thinking that its own instincts are the best. In the same way, when the whole world is revolutionised in its thought and has accepted the principle of self-determination, when the question of India arises, John Bull turns into John Buffalo. He has long enjoyed in the dirty mire of Imperialism. Even for one moment he is not prepared to believe that the world has changed in spite of the fact that he made great sacrifices in the War and made India also sacrifice similarly. Let us now take the case of the great Lord Birkenhead himself. What did the great Lord Birkenhead do in his connection with India? He disapproved of the diarchical principle. He stated it so clearly. I can bother you with quotations; but I do not attempt to do so; these are well-known facts. He was prepared to concede that diarchy appeared to succeed only where it was killed. Then, under the leadership of our distinguished leader, Pandit Motilal Nehru, who was able to bring all parties together, the Assembly put forward a resolution. They said that a Round Table Conference should be convened representing ail interests and that a constitution should be framed and adopted by the new Assembly and then passed by the House of Commons. His Lordship turned round and asked for a constitution and repeated the demand a second time. The Assembly enunciated the principles of the constitution in 1925. His Lordship did not ask the Assembly for a constitution. He did not authorize the Assembly to draw up a constitution; but he made a vague remark. In spite of the vagueness of the statement the Assembly under the leadership of Mr. Motilal Nehru defined the principles of the constitution. It was stated that a conference might be convened to work out the details. That has remained a dead letter. We have come to the year of Grace, 1928, and what is the spectacle we are asked to witness? We are asked to co-operate with a commission entirely composed of statesmen from the British Isles; we are asked to submit ourselves to the insult and to own that we are not fit for self-determination; we are asked to remain contented in this country of ours with the constitution that those seven in their benignity may recommend to the British Parliament. No country in this world has ever prospered under a constitution that was framed for it by others. The more forward countries have rejected constitutions made by others; they have revolted, have caused bloodshed, have dictated their own constitution to the powers that be and have got such constitutions accepted. I repeat that no nation in this world can prosper under a constitution framed by foreigners and by others. So it is, that we make this demand and say that we shall be conceded the right of self-determination Until that right is conceded, until the constituted Assembly in India is able to dictate a constitution that is necessary for this country and is able to make the Parliament formally accept what the people of India decide is good for themselves, until that moment, my party, at any rate, is bound not to co-operate with this Commission.

p.m.

24th January 1928] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

" Let us for one moment examine the imaginative capacity of this great statesman, Lord Birkenhead; he represents in India John Buffalo of this year 1928; he has appointed a Commission under the provisions of the Government of India Act. I shall read how the section runs. 'At the expiration of ten years, after the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, shall submit for the approval of His Majesty the names of persons to act as a Commission for the purpose of this section'. The Secretary of State is not precluded from making arrangements to get the names of the persons in whatever manner he may choose best or the country may choose best. He could certainly ask the Lorentzian and the country may choose He could certainly ask the Legislative Assembly to elect its own men and then recommend those names to His Majesty for acceptance for the Royal Commission. He could do another service to us if only he had the imagination to do so He could concede to the request of the Assembly and call a Round Table Conference; he could ask that conference to decide a constitution for India; he could ask the constituted Assembly of India to pass that constitution and to name its own representatives whom he could recommend to His Majesty as the Commission to present the constitution to the British Parliament. That would have been in keeping with the dignity of this country, with the dignity of the British Empire and with the dignity of the real John Bull But unfortunately Lord Birkenhead, the Imperialist, is forgetting that he is in the great mid-ocean of the world current of thought. I am certain, that within a very short time, measurable according to me, there is going to be a great change in the outlook of the world even towards India; we have achieved it in a large measure; I am sure we shall be able to achieve it in a very much larger measure. Then Lord Birkenhead, however imperialistic he may be, cannot do as he has done. Instead of thinking of measures that would satisfy the people of this country, what has Lord Birkenhead done? He has gone about appointing this Commission over the head of the constituted Assembly of this country. He knew-I am perfectly certain - that we were capable of producing a constitution. If he doubted it, he would have easily asked the Assembly to frame a constitution. He knew that we were capable of framing a constitution and presenting it to Parliament. Therefore he gave up his argument of a constitution and resorted to another argument—the worst argument that a British statesman can use against India.

"He said that India was incapable of composing her differences and that, if he appointed any Indian on the Commission, it would not be possible to come to any agreement. He thought it reasonable to appoint Englishmen so that they could sit as Judges between the conflicting parties, between conflicting creeds, between conflicting ideas and deliver a judgment on the case. May I ask Lord Birkenhead and men of his type whether after all there has been one country in this world which has framed a constitution for itself without some tumult, without some discussion and without some controversy? May I instance to him the very States which I mentioned before? In some of these States there were the bitterest controversies upon issues concerned. If you come to the history of the making of the constitution for Australia, you will find that State after State was unwilling to come in; they had commercial jealousies; they had trade jealousies; they had a great deal of difference of interests. They could not come in until a question of defence arose on which the whole country joined. Does Lord Birkenhead seriously

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tell us that even the British constitution that was framed by the divine population of Britain, according to the estimate of Lord Birkenhead, was arrived at without the people differing among themselves, shedding some blood, fighting among themselves, beheading Kings and belabouring themselves? Was that constitution arrived at without all this trouble? Does Lord Birkenhead desire to tell us that because there is likely to be some difference of opinion among ourselves his men shall sit and proportion what is required for us between the several sections? Does that argument stand to reason? Does he think that we shall cut each others' throats? That is the argument that is generally advanced by hard, sun-dried bureaucrats . they tell us that, if they leave us alone, we shall cut each others' throats. Granting, for the moment, that the British nation think that we would cut each others' throats, granting, for the present, that there was no trouble either in America or in the Irish Free State, granting that there was no trouble at all in the British Colonies between peoples living there, and granting that we are the worst nation on the face of the earth according to the estimate of Lord Birkenhead, may I ask His Lordship whether we would cut each others' throats in framing a paper constitution, before we had written a constitution and presented it to the British Parliament? Was it not incumbent upon his noble Lordship to come down from the heights of his imperialism and say 'I want to consult you, here is a path where I shall meet you; frame a constitution for yourselves and try it; do your best'.

Then if India failed, if India could not succeed in framing a constitution, it would have been right for Lord Birkenhead to come forward and say 'you have differed; therefore we have to come in and we settle the matter for you'. Surely he cannot plead that in framing a constitution and in coming to an understanding on this small matter of presenting a constitution to the Government of Britain we would break our heads or cut ourselves; nothing of the kind.

"The country to a man is rightly against his proposals; the country to a man has forgotten small differences of points of view; the whole country feels insulted; it has risen to a man to demand that he self-respect of the nation shall be satisfied before any further step is taken. I belong to a subject race. I have to own it with a sense of shame; though I belong to a subject race and though the British Government has power to stifle me if it chooses I am prepared for it if it is prepared.

"I must warn the Britisher that he is doing an injustice to a great future world of power and peace. The Indian nation is a great nation composed of several creeds, several castes, several ideas and several ideals. If Lord Birkenhead, by any act of his stifles the self-determining capacity of this nation, he is stifling the self-determining capacity of a nation which typifies the world in essence and may yet wrest a future place in the world. His present action will help to make a future imperialist world when the world was on its way to be a Commonwealth of Nations. I do not want to detain you very much longer. I wish to make only one more observation and it is this. Let Lord Birkenhead understand that this country of ours is prepared to make sacrifices. Since the entry of Mahatma Gandhi into the political field, has there not been evidence in this country world, of a rapprochement between sections, classes and races? Have we not attempted to mould all the races, to bring all these races, creeds

3-45 p.m.

24th January 1928 [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

and clashing ideas and ideals together? If you read history aright, you will find that no other nation in any part of the world has done what we have done, with the will we have done, with the sacrifice we have done, with the determination that we have shown, to bring about unity between the sections of the people residing in the country. What are our divisions and differences and cleavages when compared with the divisions and differences and cleavages in other countries? Does it therefore lie in the mouth of Lord Birkenhead to come forward and say that we are divided and therefore he is not able to respect the self-respect of this great nation? Let him not be under this wrong impression. I am sure honest Englishmen will feel in their heart of hearts this great wrong done to us. But, alas! no Englishman, be he a Liberal, a Conservative or a Labourite. wants to do us justice when his interests are touched and therefore we have lost all faith in the imperialist British nation. But we stand forth because we believe that there is a divine spark in all of us and that that divine spark will assert itself at some time or other."

* BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur :-- "Sir, I beg to second the resolution which has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao. In seconding this resolution, Mr. President, I do not want to traverse the grounds which have already been traversed by my friend. But I wish to state that we Congressmen on this side of the House have determined once and for all to boycott the Statutory Commission. There are several points of view and it is open to us Indians in this country to boycott the Commission on any ground whatever we please. But to us Congressmen, the field is clear, and we have decided to boycott this Commission and to have nothing to do with it and declare that we have no confidence in this Commission. Our decision is based on two or three grounds. First of all. it strikes me-and it has been pointed out in other places-that the choice of the time for the appointment of the Statutory Commission is the greatest insult that can be offered to a nation that has some self-respect, and a sense of shame and honour. Mr. President, the appointment of the Commission might have been delayed or it might have been precipitated, but the peculiar juncture at which Lord Birkenhead in his wisdom chose to usher in this Statutory Commission is most revolting. When Hindus and Mussalmans were fighting with one another, when each section was thirsting for the life and blood of the other, when riots were breaking out in one part or other of the country, when Hindus and Mussalmans could not agree with the proposals of either community for settling questions relating to cow-killing and music before mosques, Lord Birkenhead and the Government of India thought it wise to send a Commission to take advantage of our differences. They are cowards; they do not like to face us when we are united; when we shall stand as one man to oppose this foreign yoke. They thought that if the Statutory Commission is sent out when Hindus and Mussalmans were fighting with one another, there will be some Government people, there will be some toadies, there will be some satellites who will come forward to give evidence before the Commission to the effect that we Indians are fighting with one another and that we are unfit for self-government. That will be the sort of evidence that would be coming forth from toadies and titlehunters and office-seekers. But thanks to the wisdom of this ancient country, we are to-day united as one man: (Hear, hear.) Thanks to the

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Liberals, thanks to our Justice Party friends, thanks to every other community in this country, we are to-day united in our opposition to this Commission. Mr. President, there is no doubt that some people are making this question of boycott a personal question in one case, a question of communities in another and a question of individual gains in a third, I implore hon. Members of the House not to look at the Commission from the personal or the communal or the individual point of view. This Commission is going to affect the destinies of this country as a whole. Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians or any other community should have nothing to do with this Commission whether its report is going to be good or bad. Mr. President, in this country, Hindus may be in a majority and Mussalmans in a minority. Are they going to grant anything to the minority community, leaving alone the majority community? Is it the policy of the Government to wrest any rights from the majority and give them to the minority? Has that experiment ever been tried in the history of England? Has the British Government at any time neglected the majority and restored rights to minorities? No. Minorities have always joined with the majority to fight the third person, the interloper. Mr. President, I implore my Muslim friends and Hindu friends to realise that either of them cannot hope to gain anything from this Commission. Muslims cannot hope to get anything nor hope to achieve anything leaving the Hindus alone; neither can the Hindus get anything or hope to achieve anything leaving the Muslims outside their pale. Mr. President, we have no doubt had enough of the experience of difference between us, but there is no warrant for the statement that by co-operating with this Statutory Commission any community is going to gain and by non-co-operating with it they stand to lose. I would humbly tell them that their hope is not warranted. They are in a delusion. I humbly implore my Muslim friends not to be under the delusion. I wish to bring home to them that this Commission is not worth even looking at. There are a certain body of people who are coming out to co-operate with this Commission, but my friends will realize that they are none but ex-Government servants, title-holders, toadies and satellites. I can mention names, but I do not want to. I know that Government has set its agent to gain round in this very place, honest Muslims. But I assure my hon Friends here that not a single honest Muslim will be ready to co-operate with this Commission. (Hear, hear) The Government played the same game when Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford visited this country. That may be repeated, but nothing will alter the decision of the Mussalmans to boycott this Commission. Anjumans and Leagues may come into existence, but nothing would alter the destiny of this country, except we Hindus and Muslims of this country wish to. Mr. President, my Muslim friends have often told me that the Muslim community is going to lose a great deal by boycotting the Commission. Mr. Coatman told me also the same thing. Mr. President, the Muslim community has declared its intention to have nothing to do with this Commission. The Mussalmans have realized that they are going to lose nothing by non-co-operating with this Commission. I would remind hon. Members of this House of the Great Indian Mutiny in which Mussalmans suffered more than the Hindus. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan then thought that the Muslim community was going to ruin. He thought, and he thought wrongly, that the salvation of the Mussalmans lay in co-operating with the Government and in their loyalty to their rulers. It is with that idea

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that he started the Aligarh College which worked with that for some time, but thanks to the non-co-operation movement it changed the outlook, My hon. Friends will realize that the Muslim community by offering co-operation has lost its dignity, its self-respect and its honour and has had no material gain whatsoever. For long, the Muslim community stood outside the Congress which was started in 1885 and so long as it kept itself out of it, it remained in the back ground and did not advance politically. Through loyalty to the Government, members of the Muslim community got themselves filled in Government posts carrying salaries ranging from only 8 to 10 rupees. They were no doubt appointed as sepoys in the Army and as duffadars in the offices and recruited freely in the police ranks. These were the great results of co-operation with the bureaucracy. But when the Congress started its fight for self-government Congress Hindus who made bold to attack and defy the Government were respected by the bureaucracy and got the highest appointments in the country. But so long as Muslims kept out of the Congress, they were not cared for and they suffered seriously. both materially and economically. The few Mussalmans who joined the Congress at a later stage to work with the Hindus to gain self-government and rights for the people and also made bold to defy the Government, they were recognized and since then began good days for the Muslim community. Muslims began to assert themselves and express themselves; and the Government thereafter began to respect them. Sir Muhammad Shafi, who is to-day an arch-co-operator in the matter of the Statutory Commission, was hi nself raised to the highest post in the gift of the Government because he had the courage to denounce the Government in its unjust rule in India. Muslims prior to 1908, that is, before the establishment of the All-India Muslim League, did not realize their duties to the country and to the community. They must know at least now that the lessons of co-operation have been bitter and the fruits of loyalty have been sour."

(The gong was struck and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

4 pm.

* The hon, the PRESIDENT :- "It has been moved and seconded-

• This Council recommends to the Government that they do convey to His Excellency the Vicercy and His Majesty's Government the resentment of this Council at the appointment of the Statutory Commission and that they do advise His Majesty to abolish the constituted Commission and order the institution of a representative Round Table Conference to be composed of delegates elected by the elected

members of all the legislatures of India.'

"Now, I have received notices of five amendments to this resolution. The first amendment is by the Leader of the Congress Party, Mr Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. I believe the members of the House have got copies of the five amendments (Voices: No.) The amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti deals with the question of expressing dissatisfaction and want of confidence in the Commission and expressing the resolution of the House not to have anything to do with the Statutory Commission. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar of the Independent Party has given notice to add the words 'as it is at present constituted' to the amendment of the Congress Party. I have received notice of an amendment from Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, one of the leaders of the Justice Party, and it expresses disappointment regarding the appointment of the Commission. It has nothing to do with the personnel of the Commission but relates only to the status and

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functions of the committees of the legislatures and it deals with the expression of opinion as to co-operating under certain circumstances. I have received another amendment from Mr. P. Siva Rao of the New Congress Party." (Laughter.)

Mr. O. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :- "Independent Congress

Party."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Independent Congress Party. His amendment expresses dissatisfaction with the Statutory Commission and also declares that this House shall not have anything to do with it; but it adds the words that it is going to co-operate when the independent committees are given powers and functions equal to those of the functions of the Commission. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar in his amendment deals with the same but he goes more into the details as to under what circumstances

the committees ought to function.

"What I propose to do is to call upon Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti to move his amendment. I will then call upon Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar to move his amendment as an amendment to Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment by adding the words 'as at present constituted.' I shall put the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar to the vote of the House. If the House accepts his amendment, then Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment stands amended and that amended amendment will be for the consideration of the House. At that stage I shall call upon Mr. Krishnan Nayar either to substitute his amendment for the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti or to add his amendment with suitable verbal modifications to that amendment. He will have to choose to move his amendment either as one in substitution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amended amendment or as an amendment to add words to Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amended amendment. When Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment is under consideration I shall call upon Mr. Siva Rao and Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar if they think necessary to add proper words as amendments to Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment. That is the order in which I propose to deal with these. If members have got any objection to this procedure they may say so before I finally make up my mind and tell the House how I shall proceed with the amendments."

Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—". There are two amendments of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti."

* The hon, the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that he has withdrawn his first amendment. This is the position of the amendments. In this connexion I may tell the House that since this is a very important question the objection of short notice will be waived."

Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"These amendments are not amendments to amendments. They are amendments to the original resolution. They are quite independent of the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If once Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment is put to the House and if it is to be carried the other amendments will not be allowed to be moved. The members are at liberty to allow me to take that course, viz., to dispose of amendment after amendment. If once Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment is put to the House and is carried I do not think any of the other amendments can be put to the House and carried. Has the hon, the leader of the House anything to suggest?"

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I have nothing to say and do not object to the procedure you suggest."

- * Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:-" I do not quite eatch you, Sir."
- *The hon, the PRESIDENT:—"You may move your amendment as amendment in substitution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment or as an addition to his amendment. I give you an option to choose between the two. You will have the option to move it either as a substitute or as an addition."
- * Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar:—" May I suggest this? Will it not be better to discuss all the amendments, and finally take votes on each of them?"
 - * The hon. the PRESIDENT :- "I am afraid it will lead to great confusion."
 - * Mr. J. A. Saldanha: "I wish to know before you ..."

The hon, the PRESIDENT:—" Are you speaking on behalf of the amendment of Mr. Siva Rao? Do you belong to that party?"

- * Mr. J. A. Saldanha: " No."
- The hon. the President:—"Then I do not propose to hear you. I am dealing now only with parties."

Mr. P. Siva Rao: —" According to Mr. Krishnan Nayar's suggestion, all the amendments may be discussed and one by one may be put to vote."

- *The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid I cannot allow it. Since the Leader of the House has no objection to the procedure I suggest I announce to the House that I am going to pursue the procedure I have announced to the House."
- * Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:-" Mr. President, Sir, if I intervene in this debate by means of an amendment to the resolution moved by my own party man, my hon. Friend Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao, I do so with a desire, an ardent desire, to reconcile the conflicting views in regard to this Commission. To-day, Sir, I am not only speaking on behalf of my party but also I take pride, if I may say so, in the fact that I give expression to a very large extent the general feeling that is felt by every important section of this House, possibly with the exception of my hon. Friends belonging to the European community and also of my hon. Friends who feel that they belong to the depressed community. Sir, it has been a feature in Indian political history that the unity of all parties and of all political schools of thought is unexpectedly brought about by the most unwise acts of the Government and their representatives. It was given to Lord Curzon to have given an impetus to the national spirit in this country though he did not intend it. And it was given again to the bungling that the Government have gone into in the Amritsar and Jallianwala Bagh incidents to rouse the national consciousness of this country. To-day it is to some extent due to Lord Birkenhead's high-toned speech in the House of Lords proposing the Statutory Commission that is responsible for a common thinking of all the parties in this country. He sought to take advantage of the existence of political differences. But Lord Birkenhead has removed to a very large extent these differences and brought us about together to an agreed condemnation of the Statutory Commission and it has a very welcome effect. I desire all those who are interested in the progress of this country

[24th January 1928 to realize the truth and the force of this unity of all parties. It may be that in matters of very minor details there are just a few differences amongst But in regard to the condemnation of the Commission and in deciding not to have anything to do with the Commission there seems to be absolutely no difference of opinion. From the various amendments of which notices have been given it is evident that each party is vieing with the other not to have anything to do with the Statutory Commission. The fears that might be entertained by some individuals that their interests will not be properly safeguarded and adequately represented in the future making of the Government of India Act-those fears seem to me to be very illusory.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettil

4-15 p.m.

"I have known no instances in which the interests of any Indian have been safeguarded and protected by other than Indians themselves. I do not believe that the Statutory Commission which is going to come here saturated with the Government point of view will be an exception to this rule. The terms in which Lord Birkenhead has made the proposal of the appointment of the Commission are very significant. There does not seem to be any inclination on the part of the British Government to gauge the real feelings of the country and to reconcile themselves to the new situation and try to satisfy our legitimate demands. On the other hand, there is every indication that they would say 'if you do not behave properly we are going to deal with you harshly ' It is a common supposition with them that India is a conquered country and they were responsible for putting down the internecine quarrels and communal tensions. That shows clearly in what direction the minds of the British Government are working. It seems to me like a charge to the jury, to an English jury, as to in what way they should express their verdict.

"Sir, some of us seem to be living in false hopes of this Statutory Commission. That an impartiality of ignorance prevails in the Statutory Commission is an argument in our favour that the Statutory Commission will by no stretch of imagination be conducive to the national progress of this country. If on the terms of the provision of the Government of India Act they wanted material, they could have easily got it even while sitting in their homes. I do not think there is any necessity for them to come down here to collect materials and information regarding the points raised by the Government of

India Act authorizing the appointment of the Commission.

"We who belong to the Congress Party question the right of any other country or any other nation to determine our constitution or to determine the method and pace in which we should progress. That is a matter which should be left entirely to ourselves. It may be that there are differences amongst ourselves. I wonder whether there is any country in the world which is without differences. I think it is a fallacy to compare England and India in this matter. Granting that in England there are no such vital differences as are alleged to exist in India, the institution of comparison between England and India is itself a fallacy. What is England in extent. population and name, and what is India? No one would argue that because in a pool of water there are no waves, so also in the ocean there should be no waves. It is a fallacious argument. India is a vast country, and judging from the differences and divisions which do exist in England, it seems to me that India is far more progressive than England in that it has only a few differences. Very much has been made of these differences. In some instances these differences and disputes are a reflection on the Govern-It is their duty, and for that they exist, to prevent troubles and

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quarrels between parties and communities. I do not believe that religion ought to stand in the way of progress. It has not stood in the way of political progress all these centuries. It is only during the regime of the British Government that we find religion playing a great part. I have not come across any incident in which religion has assumed a shape of obstruction to political progress. To-day we see the great Indian leaders joining hands with one another irrespective of their differences in religion and political thought, in condemning the Statutory Commission. Sir Abdur Rahim, than whom perhaps there is not a more zealous Muslim, has shaken hands with Hindu leaders in boycotting the Statutory Commission. Therefore I venture to think that this difference in religion and other social matters is made too much of to perpetuate the reign of foreigners in this country. I shall conclude by making an appeal to those gentlemen, if my appeal can have any effect, who seem to think that they would gain much by standing aloof from the boycott of this Commission. I appeal to the European members also, for even without the Commission they can get what they want. But with regard to the members who belong to the depressed classes let me tell them that it is wrong to suppose that you can get anything from an alien what you cannot get from your own brethren. When we ask for our constitution to be determined by our own countrymen, it means that the members of the depressed classes will have a large share in the matter. Is it not safer for them to partake in the very constitution of the country than to beg and bend their knees before certain gentlemen and ask for this favour and that? What have you got all these years when you were under the Europeans? Have they advanced your education or your social or economic condition any more than they advanced others' interests? They have been impartial in the treatment afforded to you and to me. It is only a false illusion to suppose that you can get anything from them. (Hear, hear.) So long as you continue to object to our methods and do not follow us, you will be patted on the back, but the moment you are no longer their good boys, they will turn their cudgels against you. (Hear, hear.)

"Now let me instance the case of the Justice Party itself. How were they treated by the Government and how are they now treated—they who were in power for six years, and who have co-operated with the Government in all possible manner? To-day they have shaken hands with us in boy-cotting this Commission. What other instance do you want to illustrate the policy of the Government? I should like to say that you, gentlemen, belonging to the depressed classes who seem to think that you will make your demand more effective by the mere fact of dissenting from us, will be deceiving yourselves in the end. You were friends with the Government during the time when the Montford Reforms were under discussion. May I know what you have got from them? And what is it you are going to get from them to-morrow? I request those gentlemen who feel that by trying to co-operate with the Government in this matter they stand to gain, I request them to study the methods of Government in the past and profit by them. If their idea is to live with us in amity, sharing our joys and sorrows, they can think of no other course than falling in line with us and working with us in getting swaraj. It is only then that the condition of any community can be ameliorated, not by begging from an alien Government or an alien Commission for any benefits. I dare say you will have an importance, those gentlemen who are willing to volunteer

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evidence before the Commission will be given an importance, not because of their interest or intelligence, but because a large number of political parties have stood aloof and are not going to co-operate with the Commission.

"Mr. President, Sir, as I said at the beginning, I moved this amendment only with a view to make an effective appeal to all parties in this House. I lower the Congress flag to the extent that is affected by this amendment. I owe an apology to the Congress and to the members of my party for doing this, and I do it only to gain the support of all parties. I hope, Sir, that the effect of this amendment, the effect of this resolution and the effect of the feeling which we all have against the Simon Commission will not be mitigated by amendments of no consequence. After all, from the tenor of the speech of the Secretary of State, I am not at all hopeful that even the slight changes which are asked for in the shape of these amendments are going to be granted. It is only your solicitude to please an alien Government that is making you responsible for the amendments. I am sure they will be received with scant courtesy. Let us not allow insult after insult to be heaped on our heads. I would feel it as an insult to myself if an insult is offered to those gentlemen who are moving these amendments. Let us be spared from these insults and let us have nothing to do with the Commission. With these words I appeal most humbly that the effect of this motion should not be sought to be mitigated by amendments of little consequence."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :- "I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment. Sir, I simply want to say a few words, so that if there are any members who have not yet made up their minds to support this motion, they may reconsider and vote in favour of it. My distinguished leader seems to have thought that, so far as the European members are concerned, he has not got much hope. I am one of those who believe that we have splendid hopes so far as they are concerned. I know a number of them and I am moving with them and I can safely say that we can hope for their support. After all, they know, as we know, that we have to live together in this country as friends, not as enemies, and they all know that, if swaraj is granted, either to-day or to-morrow—it may be even the day after to-morrow—and we are going to have swaraj one day or other -- in that swaraj constitution we are all expecting to live as friends and work together and to co-operate in all matters. We are talking of co-operation on some matters and they are co-operating on other matters. After all, Sir, are we not trying to safeguard the fair name of Britain? It is said-I hope not without any contradiction-that after all, in the continent of Europe and in America, the Englishman has got very few friends. Rightly or wrongly the American says that the Englishman's words cannot be believed and his reputation is being a little shaken to that extent. We are anxious to prove now at least that the Englishman is going to keep his words uttered by the Prime Minister a few years ago that India will have the right of self-determination. We want the Prime Minister's promise to be kept up, and I appeal to my European friends to say whether the American is right in saying that the Englishman's word should not be trusted or whether they are going to support me in saying that the Englishman may after all be trusted. I know some of these friends, and whatever they may say in favour of the Commission, they cannot say a word against the right of India for self-determination.

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"As for our Adi-Dravida friends, I am not one of those who want to labour the point that some are Adi-Dravidas and some are not. We have to live together night and day, in times of danger and of safety and there is no reason why we should allow others to come between us. In the Swaraj constitution that would be coming up one day or other—it must come one day or the other-our Adi-Dravida friends will have certainly a large voice, and by simply saying something to the Simon Commission, I don't think our Adi-Dravida friends or others are going to gain anything. They have till now got nothing. I know, they have here and there and everywhere clamoured for electing their own representatives. But they have not got it. In certain cases they have to please \hat{X} or Y or A or B to get a nomination and we know that deserving people are sometimes nominated, not because they deserve, but because they have pleased some higher authorities. Therefore I appeal to them also to realize that after all we all belong to this country and it does not serve anybody to remember past evils. I therefore appeal to all easte men as well as to our Adi-Dravida friends that as we have to live together for ever we should help each other now and at all

"As far as the other Members of the Council are concerned, let me appeal to the House as a whole, not to emphasize in any way, not to strengthen in any way, the suspicion that Madras continues to be benighted. It is curious that out of the whole Indian continent, the Government of India should have chosen Madras and the Punjab for the first visit of the Commis-What does it mean? It means that the people of these two provinces to some extent can be cajoled by the bureaucracy to help the Simon Commission. That they should come to the south-east end and then go to north-west end covering by special trains probably thousands of miles shows that they do not expect any good welcome in other places, but that they expect probably some welcome in these two provinces. Let us show that we are with our brethren throughout this country, that we would cast away our petty and small personal differences in the matter and that we would echo the word 'hoycott'. After all, as it has been said, there is one thing that we see and that is that practically every section of this House is for boycotting this Simon Commission and all the amendments so far tabled show that as at present constituted, under the present Terms of Reference both by His Majesty and by the Secretary of State, this Commission is not wanted by us. There is some hope cherished by some friends that the committees appointed by the legislatures may be improved. How can that be done? A Labour deputation waited on the Secretary of State to get equal powers to the committees. The Secretary of State refused and the Labour deputation returned disappointed. The leader of the Labour party made a speech in the House of Commons that so far as these committees are concerned, they should be given the same powers as the Commission but the Prime Minister made a statement that since the decision had been made there could be no change. I suppose that is all that we can expect. I appeal therefore to those gentlemen and those parties to agree to this motion. After all, this motion does not commit anybody to anything for ever. The constitution of this Commission as at present directed or ordered is the subject matter of the whole country's discussion. What they will do to-morrow, or whether the Reference will be altered dayafter to-morrow, does not concern us. We must unitedly, in one strong voice, condemn the Commission as it has been constituted. The Congress Party does not say that this resolution

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is binding for ever: supposing this Commission is overthrown, or the constitution and Reference radically changed and supposing for instance some of our Adi-Dravida members are taken as members of the Commission, it will be time enough to reconsider, but all that is too premature to go into at present. I therefore beg all those friends who have given notices of amendments which are after all secondary, explanatory and dilatory, to withdraw these amendments and pass this resolution which as far as I know is as noncommittal as possible and that is the reason why, to get an agreed vote, the leader of my party has moved this mild and non-committal amendment, I therefore appeal to all my friends to withdraw the various amendments put in by them on behalf of their various parties and to show a united front by passing this mild resolution and say that the Commission as constituted does not command our confidence and that therefore we refuse to co-operate with them. Let this Commission go back. Let us have another Commission composed fully of Indians: let them have wider powers: then we will consider. But at present let us not give any loophole. Probably the Commission think they can get some welcome in Southern India. I appeal to all my friends to maintain the dignity of this House and say that we are prepared to co-operate with other provinces and pass this amendment unanimously."

- * The hon, the PRESIDENT :- " The question is to amend the resolution of Mr. Harisarvottama Rao as follows :-
 - 'In lines 1 to 7 for the words "do convey . . . legislatures of India" substitute the words "be pleased to convey to the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government that this Council has no confidence in and will have nothing to do with the Statutory Commission".
 - "The amendment is for the discussion of the House."
- * Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYVANGAR :- "Mr. Prsident, I move that, at the end of the amendment proposed by the Leader of the Opposition, the words 'as it is at present constituted' be added. My object is so to alter the wording as to be acceptable to all the various sections who are agreed upon this single point, viz., not to co-operate with the Commission, though for different reasons. It would therefore be appropriate that in an amendment which is so baldly worded as the one moved and seconded, to add the words ' as it is at present constituted'. Various reasons are adduced, one of which is that unless the committee of the legislature that would be appointed is given equal powers and equal opportunities and the power to recommend and send up a report, to be considered by the Parliament along with the report of the Commission, there shall not be co-operation with the Commission. There are also other reasons. Therefore it would be very desirable to add the words contained in my amendment. This will not in any way affect the amendment in its fundamentals, but it will make it acceptable to all sections of the House. Therefore I appeal to the House to accept the amendment which T have moved."
- Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:-"I second the amendment proposed by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. I do not think it necessary to waste words. There is no denying the fact that all sections disapprove of this Statutory Commission We say that the Commission as it is at present

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constituted does not command the confidence of this House and in the present circumstances we cannot offer our co-operation. I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to add the words as it is at present constituted at the end of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment. The amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar is for the discussion of the House."

"Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu:—"Sir, I rise to say a few words on the amendment of Mr. T. O. Srinivasa Ayyangar. I do no not oppose his amendment, but I would make an appeal to him not to press this amendment on account of certain considerations. My point is this. There is a large section which opposes this Statutory Commission on the basic principle that it does not want the Statutory Commission. They want that the constitution of India should be settled by a Round Table Conference. There is another section which says that they are opposed to the Commission on the ground of the personnel of the Commission: and yet there is another section which opposes this Commission on some other grounds. Now, with a view to give free scope to the exercise of the franchise of all persons of the House, the resolution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti is worded in a general manner. The resolution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti does not in any way run counter to the views of that section of the people who are prepared to accept the Commission if modifications are made with reference to the powers given to the select committees of the legislatures.

"So, the motion that is most in favour with the largest number of the 4-45 people, and that does not run counter to the wishes of any particular section p.m. or particular classes of people is that of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar will notice that the basic principle on which the Congress members oppose it is that it is not by a Royal Commission that the constitution of India is to be determined but by a Round Table Confer-The resolution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti covers all the various objections that are in the mind of the other sections of the people also. So, I would request, taking all these circumstances into consideration, the hon. Member Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar to withdraw his amendment. Further, this amendment appears to me to be entirely unnecessary. We are going to oppose the Royal Commission as it is constituted to-day. It is no use anticipating anything and there seems to be very little prospect of a change coming over the Royal Commission. As it is at present constituted. we are really objecting to it but some of us are going to object to it on the principle that no Royal Commission ought to be instituted at all with a view to determine the constitution of India. Therefore, the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti is all-comprehensive and satisfies the needs and desires of all sections of the House. I would, therefore, request Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar not to press his amendment. Just to illustrate the principle on which I put it, I wish to tell the Members of the House that on the day that the institution and personnel of the Royal Commission were announced by the British Government, that very day brought into being a force for the unification of all the different kinds of political parties in the country and let us for once give a practical shape to it by accepting unanimously the proposition made by my Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.

4-45

[Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu]

[24th January 1928

"Secondly, Sir, the other proposition covers all the grounds that can possibly be advanced by any section of the House. I therefore earnestly appeal to my friend not to press his amendment."

*Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. In doing so, I should like to auswer the proposition put bfore us by the hon. Member from Cocanada. Sir, he has admitted that as the Commission is constituted at present, he himself is not prepared to agree and that if it is constituted in some other way, he might consider. So, this amendment 'as it is at present constituted' ought to be acceptable to Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. In supporting this amendment, I wish to make a few observations. I make them not as a politician but as a businessman, and all the same as an Indian.

"The time and the manner in which the Statutory Commission was appointed has resulted in a wild storm of protest in India and the movement for the boycott of the Simon Commission has received the support of every political party worth the name. I do not believe there is any section in this House which will ignore or deny it. I believe every section of this House is prepared except the non-official Europeans and the so-called depressed classes, to boycott the Simon Commission on one ground or another and with some modification or other. As has been explained by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, our object in putting up this amendment is to make it acceptable to all sections of the House.

"Sir, we are asked by the Government to believe that the Statutory Commission is the best commission that India can expect. I would like to state honestly and candidly that we have not the slightest confidence in the Simon Commission. (Mr. S. Satyamurt: 'Hear, hear.') We do not believe that they possess any knowledge of India or Indian conditions or have any sympathy for Indian aspirations. Sir John Simon may be the greatest constitutional lawyer and an able advocate. But, in my opinion, to have too clever a lawyer is always a dangerous thing. (Laughter.)

"Mr. President, as I said once, and I repeat it once again, in this House, there are only two sections, one the non-official and the other the so-called depressed classes who are against the boyectt of the Commission. As a businessman, Sir, I must say that the non-official Europeans are the best and the most honest business people. They are most straightforward and in business, I should prefer Europeans to Indians. But, I say, what I feel in my heart of hearts, rightly or wrongly, whether my views carry weight with others or not I only say what I feel. Now, Sir, may I ask them one simple question? Have they ever stood up on the side of the Indian people against the British Government?

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: - " Hear, hear. That is their honesty."

*Mr. Ramanath Gcenka:—"I was only referring to their business honesty."

Mr. S SATYAMURTI :- "Parliamentary honesty."

* Mr. Ramanath Goenka:—"I cannot recall one single instance, Sir, in which they have supported us in our quarrels with the Government except in one or two commercial matters in which it touched their pockets. (Laughter and Swarajists: 'Hear, hear'.) In 1919 when Mr. Montagu arrived in India, what did the non-official Europeans do? Did they not get into a panic and

[Mr. Ramanath Goenka]

protest against further reforms for India? Did the European community in Calcutta extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Montagu? I remember they made appeals in the Anglo-Indian papers to boycott Mr. Montagu. The European Association would not give even a social welcome to Mr. Montagu. They said they were prepared to welcome Lord Chelmsford but not Mr. Montagu. And now, how can the Europeans refuse to boycott the Simon Commission when they themselves were for the boycott of the Montagu Commission? I refuse to believe that our European friends who stand for welcoming it are really disinterested. It is to their interest to see that Indians do not get the control of the Government. Therefore nothing is surprising in the attitude taken by the non-official Europeans in India. I for one do not care what they say or do, because we can very well afford to ignore them. (Swarajists: 'Hear, hear.')

"Mr. President, the non-official Europeans, as I said, were opposed to the grant of reforms in 1919 on the ground that Indians were not fit for them. Sir, what has been the experience of the past eight years? We have proved that it is not we that are unfit for the reforms, but the reforms given are unfit for us. Mr. President, they were not reforms which were worth the name. Yet, it was shown that Indians can work successfully even an unworkable reforms. Then, why did the non-official Europeans question our fitness, except for their own selfish ends? Sir, I think I have to say only one thing more on the attitude of the representatives of the depressed classes, and I will say it on the final amendment which will be before the House."

*The hon. the President:—"In that case, the hon. Member will simply have to confine himself to the addition of the words 'as it is at present constituted'."

* Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :- " Sir, I do so."

* The hon, the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 a.m."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

- Vide answer to question No. 1346 asked by Mr. L. K. Tulasiram at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 136 supra.
- Board's Standing Orders, Volume II, page 694, Appendix IX to Standing Order No. 204, paragraph 3—Substitute the following for the existing statement.

Statement showing the scale of fees for stamping weights and measures.

		1	1 67/y					
P.	Rates of	fees.	District	8.	1	Rates	of f	ees.
(O)	RS. A.	P.	THE LEVY			RS	A.	P.
8.0	< 19		Arcot, South	Carlo		0	0	6
2 V 16			Chittoor	Acres .		0	1	6
Special	0 1	0	Arcot, North	11.		0	1	0
18.	0 1	0	Salem	111-1		0	1	6
for-	0 1	0	Coimbatore	133		0	1	0
	0 1	0	Trichinopoly	9.10.		0	1	0
-	0 1	0	Tanjore			0	0	6
Separate Sep	0 1	6	Madura	1 ×		0	1	0
-	0 1	0	Ramnad			0	1	0
	0 1	0	Tinnevelly			0	1	0
-	0 1	0	Malabar*	/ I				
-	0 1	0	South Kanara	anned		0	1	6
	0 0	6	The Nilgiris*					
		RS. A 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	Rs. A. P Arcot, South Chittoor Arcot, North All	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P. Arcot, South 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	RS. A. P. Arcot, South 0 0 0 Chittoor 0 1 1 0 Arcot, North 0 1 1 0 1 0 Salem 0 1 1 0 1 0 Coimbatore 0 1 0 Trichinopoly 0 1 0 1 0 Trichinopoly 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 Tanjore 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 Tanjore 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 Tanjore 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1

Note .- (1) Pies will be rounded off to the next higher anna in the case of each demand.

(2) These rates will be in force for a period of two years with effect from 1st April 1928.

No stamping party is at work in the district.

PUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1351 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 138 supra.

Notification No. 63, dated 7th December 1927.

Under the provisions of section 78 of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, as amended by subsequent Acts, the Government are pleased to make, with effect from the 1st January 1928, the undermentioned alterations

THE TO GET CONSTANT

in the table of registration fees, published on pages 316—319 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 30th March 1909, as amended by subsequent notifications:—

For the existing article 1 (a) substitute 1 (a).—Registration of documents in Books 1 and 4—

		RS.	A.	P.
(1)	When the value does not exceed Rs. 10	0		0
(2)	When the value exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed			
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	D OF	0	6	0
(3)	When the value exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed			
,	Rs. 50	0	8	0
(4)	When the value exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed			
		0	12	0
(5)	When the value exceeds Rs. 75 but does not exceed		12	U
	Rs 100	1	0	0
(6)	When the value exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed		٠	·
(-)	\mathbf{D}_{α} 950	1	8	0
(7)	When the value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed		G	U
		2	0	0
(8)	When the value exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed	~	Ü	
		3	0	0
(9)	Rs. 1,000 When the value exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed	·	ŭ	U
(-)	Rs. 5.000—			
	For the first Rs. 1,000, as under sub-clause (8) and			
	for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of			
	Rs. 1,000	1	0	0
(10)	When the value exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed		U	U
(10)	Rs. 50,000—			
	For the first Rs. 5,000, as under sub-clause (9) and			
	for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of			
	Rs. 5,090	1	0	0
(11)	When the value exceeds Rs. 50,000—		·	·
(11)	For the first Rs. 50,000, as under sub-clause (10)			
	and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess			
	-C D- 50 000	0	8	0
(12)	For the registration of powers of attorney	2	8	0
(12)	Tot the registration of poursis of according	~	U	v

For the existing article 1 (g) substitute 1 (g)—In the case of all other documents in which neither the consideration for the transaction nor the value of the property affected is expressed, or in which it is only partially expressed, the value shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover if the document is one which is liable to stamp duty at ad valorem rates. If the value cannot be determined from the stamp, as for instance, when the deed is not liable to stamp duty, or is liable to duty at a fixed amount irrespective of the value of the transaction, or when the transaction is not susceptible of money valuation, the fee leviable shall be Rs. 5, provided that in cases where the value of only a portion of the property or consideration is given and that value exceeds Rs. 2,000, the fee shall be levied on the value so expressed.

Note.—In the case of documents evidencing petty transactions incapable of valuation, the Inspector-General may, if he considers that the levy of a fee of Rs. 5 would be productive of hardship, authorizes registering officers to levy a lower fee, which, however, shall be less than four annas.

[24th January 1928

For the existing article 1 (h) substitute 1 (h).—The registration fee leviable upon a document purporting to give a collateral or auxiliary of additional or substituted security or security by way of further assurance, where the principal or primary mortgage is proved to the satisfaction or the registering officer to have been duly registered, shall be the same as for the principal or primary mortgage, if the same does not exceed Rs. 2; otherwise it shall be Rs. 2.

For the existing article ! (i) substitute 1 (i).—The registration fee leviable upon a document acknowledging receipt or payment of consideration on account of any previously registered document and upon any receipt acknowledging payment of a debt or rent due under a previously registered document shall be ad valorem as prescribed in article 1 (a) subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.

For the existing article 5 substitute 5.—Registration of wills and authorities to adopt (Book 3)—

1. Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the register.

copying fee at the prescribed rate.

2. Will or authority to adopt, presented open ... 4

Provided that in the case of wills in which the value of the property dealt with is mentioned and that value does not exceed Rs. 1,000, the registration fee shall be as per ad valorem scale in article 1 (a).

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1359; asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 141 supra.]

1

Statement showing the elementary schools opened by the taluk boards in the Malabar district or taken over by them during the last three years.

Distance from other recognized Remarks. schools.

ERNAD TALUK BOARD.

1924-25.

1.	Koduvayur	Hindu	 	
2.	Melmuri	do.	 ••	
3.	Narukara	do.	 	• • • •
	Pookottur	do.	 	
5.	Pulpatta	do.	 	
6.	Wandar	do.	 	••••
7.	Oorakam-M	elmuri Hindu		
8.	Kalikavu	do.		••••

24th January 1	.928]				
Sol	hools.			Distance from other recognized schools.	Remarks
				Bolloois.	
ERNAD TALUK	BOARD-	cont.			
1924-2	5-cont.				
9. Karuvarukundi	Hinda				
10 Pandalur	do.		**		
11. Amarampalam	Mappilla			A Sabarantina	
12. Cneruvayur	do.		••	The Taluk Board has no	
13. Elankur	do.			information.	
14. Kannamangala					
15. Karakunnu	do.				
16. Karippur	do.		-	1111	
17. Kizhuparamba 18. Ozhukur	do. do.	10		5 E S 1 800	
19. Narukara	do.	1		E0171110 7	
20. Olavattur	do.	10	3 5	基社是社员 "67	
21. Peruvallur-Ke		Sappill	a.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	COL
	lappilla	8-6		MATERIAL TO STATE OF	100
23. Cherukunnu 24. Pothur	do.	for	::	harman -	0 /
25. Venniyar	do.	<u></u>		新疆河南南北 北京。 一	MAN
26. Oorangattiri	do.				2008
27. Vallikunnu	do.			97.4300 FF0 2.500 FF	479
28. Vaniambulam 29. Periyangad	do.	•		THE STREET STREET STREET, STREET	Doll
30. Vilayil	do.	-		ETTER TO THE PARTY.	
	P 22			15·66 四国 松木、	
1926	5-26.	per	10	Charles Co. of the Co.	
1 Dothaniniman	Hindu	(Allerent	温	NYJEROPE	
1. Pathspiriyam 2. Karikkad	do.	-	Ar	【《商品等等的》》。	
3. Kozhakkottur	do.	Ser.		A THE TOTAL CONTRACTOR	
4. Azhinhilam	do.	Services on			
5. Karad 6. Puthukode	do.	1.188	••	d 0. d 6 E	
7. Melakkom	do.	1:		TO THE RESERVE TO THE	
8. Arnkizhayi	do.	E-loss	100	manufactured All All Properties	
9. Kuzhimanna	Mappilla	11.30			10
10. Pathapiriyam	do.	-		三十三十二	"A
11. Parappur-Vila 12. Palakkad	do.	1	965	The Taluk Board has no	N)
IJ. Lalakkau	/40.	41-		information.	0.5
13. Cherumuk	do.		03.1	100	00
14. Kuniyil	do.	F2.		OCUIDALUN	A Shirt of the second
15. Chevayur 16. Thavanur	do.		4	I AME TO VO	
17. Appala	do.			LONE I'V	
18. Peruvallur-Pu					
19. Ugraputam	do			••••	
20. Muthuvallur	do		••		
21. Maprom 22. Peruvallur 23. Mundakulam	de				
23. Mundakulam	do).		••••	
24. Puthur Pallikl				••••	
25. Kizhisseri H		••		••••	
26. Thenhipalam 27. Nannambra	do.	••	::		
28. Chekode Maj					
29. Payyanad	lo.				
	lo.			••••	
31. Melmuri	lo.	••		••••	
100	. 07				

1926-27.

Nil.

[24th January 1928

Schools.		listance from other recognized schools.	
PALGHAT TALUK BOAR	D.	501100101	
1923-24.			
1020-21.			
1. Palpulli			
2. Manhapra 3. Mundur	•		
4. Mannur (Girls)			
	ementary		
(Girls).			
1924-25.			
1. Kuzhalmannam			
2. Muhappaloor	- CONTRACT ST	W 66-	
3. Kannanorepattola	Fe	GISLATIO	
4. Tholanur	(O. 1)	SALAR LAND	
5. Kotucayur 6. Pallavur	0/1	Within a mile from a private school and it	X
7. Kollangade	7 E 3	has since been resolved	
8. Palathulli	de ?	to shift it from the	1.1
9. Chenganujeri 10. Tenare		place.	1850
11. Cherava	- 51	THE LANGE	708
11. Cheraya	. 12	- A - 23 Per Pro-	231
13. Vengodi		CARPO SPEE PERSONA	000
1925-26.		LEASE SEE LEST LA	FE
	- 超	THE REAL PROPERTY.	1 <
1. Peringotkurissi 2. Kannadi (Girls)	: AE	公局部公司 —	
3. Pallavur (Girls)	- M/	各部為但為·巴	
n	- 43	Children Control of Lail	
Ponnani Talur B'ai	RD.	TO THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS N	regred
1. Vadakkumprom Hindu	*******	Two miles.	33.57
2. Guruvayur Hindu		One mile.	10.09
3. Palayur Night School	H O	No recognized night school within a radius of five	9
		miles.	
4. Chamakalayi Mappilla	Elemen-	Four miles.	5
tary School.		2	D
CALICUT TALUK BOAR	D.	CIII Galay	1,5
0 11 11 P	90)11	Cu Galant	1/1
Opened by the Board	L	LIMIT OF THE	
1. Ullieri Board Mappilla S		* These two schools lie	
2. Thalakulathur Board	Mappilla	within a distance of	
School.* 3. Kolathur Hindu		half a mile from aided Mannilla schools. They	
4. Poovattparamba Hindu		Mappilla schools. They were opened or taken	
5. Ramallur do.		over at the request of	
6. Polur do. 7. Iruvallur do.	the same	the inhabitants. The other schools do not	
7. Iruvallur do. 8. Peringolam do.		lie within a distance of	
9. Tirnyangoor Board Girl	s' School.	one mile from aided	
10. Vattoli do		schools.	
11. Kunnamangalam do 12. Panangad do		**	
Taken over by the Boa			
1. Azhiyur Board Hindu So	hool	••••	
2. Cherapuram Board Hind	a School.		
3. Velur do. 4. Tikoty do.		••••	
5. Kothamangalam do.		••••	
6, Kuttiprom do,		••••	

21th January 1928]

	School			Distance from	
	501001	18.		other recognized schools.	Remarks.
				BOHOOIS.	
	CHIRAKKAL TA	LUK BOARD.			
	1924-	25.			
	Vayakkara Boai Panappuzha	do.	1001.	No	
3.	Pariyaram	do.		No private recognized school within a mile.	
4.	Timiri	do.			
5.	Puttiam	do.		This was opened when the	
				aided school in that place was closed in 1924.	
	Opened in	1925-26.			
1.	Payam Board	Hindu School	in	a L L LD 600	
	Kottayam talı	ck.		No private recognized	
2.	Pala Board H		in	school within a mile.	
3	Kottayam tal Vilakod Board E		9/	No recognized school with-	
		11 10 50	6-	in one mile.	O Golf
	Thillukeri	do.		Within one mile	In different villages.
· D.	Puzhiyod Vikkalam	do.		Do. half a mile	IRME
7.	Mattanoor	do.		No recognized schools	730
	Thodikkalam	do.	. [within one mile.	-1281
	Sivapuram Board Sreekandapuram			Within half a mile	The private school was
10.	Sieckandapuram	Doard Hindu	. 6	Within hair a mile	started after the Board
		-		是 中国 (1985年 1985年 1985年	school was opened.
11.	Perumachin Boan Nankod		hool	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
	Chapparapatavu	do.	码	No recognized school in	Ро.
		Separate Sep	All	the locality.	3 /
	Madakara	do.		Within half a mile	Private school was opened
	Sreekandapuram Ettikulam	do.		TO SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SE	after the Board school was started.
	Thikkumpad	do.		No private Mappilla schools in the localities.	
	Palakod	do.		schools in the localities.	
	Cherukunnur Kuppam Board	do. Hinda School)	Within one mile but in a	197.
		切,气		different village.	.0
	Kottila	do.		No recognized schools in	2)
22.	Iringal Mukkunnu	do.		these villages.	8.5
24.	Kuzhattur	do.	000	Within one mile from aided	24
25.	Koovot	do.	4	schools but in different	AY.
	Edayannur Vendattayi	do.	4	villages.	
28.	Sankaranellur	do.		No recognized school with-	
00	D. 11.			in one mile.	
30	Pollakara Pulliyod	do.			
		oard Mappi	lla	No recognized schools in	
00	g 11	School	ol.	these villages.	
	Kunhimangalan Kuttikakam	do.			
	Manujoor	do.		Within one mile from aided	
				school which was started	
				after the Board school was opened.	
	Opened in	1926-27.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
					4
1.	Kattampalli Boa Boys' School.	ira mappilla		No recognized schools	
2.	Kadiroor Board	Mappilla Gi	rls'	within one mile.	
	School.	Hinda Calan			
6.	Pallikuni Board	Manda School			

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[24th January 1928
                                               Distance from
               Schools.
                                              other recognized
                                                                              Remarks.
                                                  schools.
    WALLUVANAD TALUK BOARD.
              1924-25.
 1. Kalladicode
                    Hindu
 2. Viyyakurussi
                     do.
 3. Perinthalmanna
                     do.
 4. Edapetta
                     do.
 5. Kodur
 6. Moorkanad
                     do.
 7. Arakkuparamba
                     do.
 8. Akalur
                     do.
 9. Koonathara
                     do.
10. Mundakottukurussi Hindu
11. Karalmanna Sanskrit
12
   Marumanamkurussi Hindu
13. Munnurkode Adi-1)ravida
14. Chundampetta Hindu
                                         All the schools are more

    Thachampara do.
    Pazhamallur Mappilla

                                          than a mile distant from
                                           private
                                                        recognized
17. Kuruva
                    do.
                                           schools.
                     do.
18. Elamkulam
19. Kadannamanna do.
20. Thachampara do.
21. Nenmini do.
                     do.
22. Ariyur
23. Veeramangalam do.
                   do.
24. Payyanadam
25. Perimpatari Mappilla School
26. Kolathur
              1925-26.
 1. Vellinazhi Hindu
 2. Puthur Mappilla
 3. Pulapetta Hindu
                                         Near an aided school
                                                                          population justifies
                                                                     The
                                                                       the need for two schools.
 4. Mannarghat Hindu
                                                                     Opened on account
                                                                       compulsory education.
              1926-27.
 1. Vadanamkurussi Mappilla
2. Changaleri do.
 2. Changaleri
                        do.
                                        More than a mile distant
 3. Ongallur
                        do.
 4. Kadungapuram
                                           from private recognized
                                                     RIUMPH
 5. Aliparamba
                                           selools.
 6. Attapadi Hindu
 7. Kumaramputhur Hindu
     MALABAR DISTRICT BOARD.
                Nil.
                                              TT
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Statement showing the elementary schools opened by the taluk boards in the South Kanara district or taken over by them during the last five years.

Schools.

Distance from

other recognized

Remarks.

	schools.	
Udipi Taluk Board.		
1922-23. 1. Board Elementary	school, Two miles.	
Kaipunjal. 2. Board Elementary	school,	
Shiriyar. 3. Board Elementary	school,	There were no other aided schools in these villages
Kudrukere.		dat the time of taking over these schools under
4. Board Elementary Cherkadi.	school,	the Board's management.

Schools.

Udipi Taluk Board-oont. 1922-23 -oont.

- 5. Board Elementary school, Udipi North.
- 6. Board Elementary school, Udipi South.
- 7. Board Hindustani school, Chitpadi. 8. Board Hindustani school at Shirwa.
- 9. Board Elementary Girls' school, at Kallianpoor.
- 10. Board Elementary Girls' school at? Yermal.
- Board Elementary Girls' school at Brahmawar.

1923-24.

- 1. Board Elementary school at Mattu.
- Hindustani school at 2. Board Katapadi.

1924-25-Nil. 1925-26.

1. Board Hindustani school Hangarkatta.

1926-27-Nil.

Uppinangadi Taluk Board.

1922-23.

- Elementary 1. Board Mundaje.
- 2. Kamblabetta Elementary school, Vittal-padnur.
- 3. Kanathadka Elementary school, Alike.
- 4. Banthalapu Elementary school, Volamogaru.
- 5. Kuppetti (Mappilla) Elementary school, Uruvalu.
- 6. Kanjarpane Elementary school (for Adi-Dravidas), Amaramudnur.

Distance from

other recognized schools.

> These are the branches of the Board Elementary Udipi Main, school, opened to serve the needs of the Udipi town and also for want of accommodation in the main school.

Remarks.

There are no aided Hindustani schools in these villages.

This is a Government girls' school taken over by the taluk board.

There are no aided girls' schools in these villages.

There was no aided school in the village at the time of opening this school. An aided school has been subsequently opened in the village, the distance between the two being about 1½ miles.

There is no aided Hindu-stani school in the village.

There is no aided Hindustani school in the village.

This was a schoolless village and there was no aided private school in the surrounding villages. managers of these aided schools urged the taluk board to take over their management as they were unable continue to run t to to run the schools.

a schoolless This was village and the opening of the same did not affect any aided school.

This school was opened for the sake of Mappilla children who were without any education. It did not affect any private

This was opened exclusively for Adi-Dravida ohildren.

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Schools.

Distance from other recognized schools.

Remarks.

Uppinangadi Taluk Board-cont.

1923-24.

1. Komtady Board school, Charvaka. Elementary

Elementary 2. Kandrapady Board school, Kandrapady.

Board Elementary 3. Mankude school, Kolnad.

4. Sarve Board Elementary school, Sarve.

These aided schools were taken over by the Board as earnestly implored by their managers who ex-pressed their inability to continue the schools.

> This his was a populous village without a school.

1924-25.

1. Haleneranki Board Elementary school.

2 Ajjavar Board Elementary school, Ajjavar.

3. Yenmur Board Elementary school.

4. Maji Board Elementary school, Veerakamba.

This echool was opened at the earnest desire of the villagers, there being no school in the village.

This was a populous village without school.

The management of this aided school was taken over by the Board as desired by its manager.

Two aided schools in the village were amalgamated into one and transferred to the management of the board by taluk the District Educational

Council. As the existing school at Mankude did not serve the needs of the whole village a branch of that school was opened at

earnest request of the

managers who expressed

their inability to con-The existing school in the village at Hantiar was

found to be inadequate to admit of the growing number of admissions, hence a branch of it was

Kadmata. The management of these aided schools was to over here.

Elementary Board 5. Kadmata school, Kolnad.

THOO GE GOLD 1. Panaje Board Elementary school. 2. Devachalla Board Elementary school.

3. Sampe Board Elementary school, Aryapu.

4. Kadaba Board Elementary Girls school.

5. Punjalcatta Board Elementary Girls' school, Kukkala.

....

opened at Sampe. These schools were opened for girls as the necessity for opening new schools was pointed out by the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of schools.

1926-27-Nil.

Distance from

24th January 19287

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Schools.

other recognized Remarks. schools. Karkal Taluk Board. 1922-23 .the schools were 1. Board Elementary School, Nire ... opened in sahoolless 2. Bailur Hindustani Elementary viilages. These schools. school. except the Nandalike 3. Kuchur Belanje Elementary school. school are at least three 4. Iruvail miles from the nearest 5. Irvattur-Kolke recognized school. The Nalkur Balanja Nantalike school is just 7. Nandalike Higher over a mile from a Do. Lower recognized school in 9. Kashipatna another village. The Panapila Aliyur
 Nellikar Nandalike school was taken by the Board at 12. Kallamundkur boys' the request of the villagers. 1923-24-Nil 1924-25. 1. Durga Elementary school 2. Mijar 3. Chara 4. Nadpal Valpadi All the schools are at least 6. Padumarnad three miles from the 7. Marodi 8. Malavalya school. Malachowki 1925-26. Elementary 1. Pillya school 2. Thenkakarandur 3. Mudumarnad 4. Arambodi 5. Padukudur ... 6. Kukkuje All the schools are at least 7. Kutloor 8. Hermunde three miles from the nearest 9. Shirlal-Arva recognized 10. Mudukonaje බබන school. 11. Andinje 12. Daregudde 13. Nitte 1926-27-Nil. Kasaragod Taluk Board. 1. Balla Board school There is no aided school near it. 2. Charvattur Board Hindu school ... One and half miles from the newly opened Kekekermel aided school. 3. Hosdrug Board Mukavar school ... Three miles K.E.M. aided school. 4. Nullipadi Board school More than two miles south of a newly started Mepuguri aided school of a separate adjacent village. 5. Udma Board school One mile from the Udma Mappilla aided school. 6. Kalnad Board Mappilla school No aided school near it. 7. Patla 8. Valvakkad

24th January 1928 Remarks.

Schools.

Kasaragod Taluk Board-cont.

9. Hosdrug Board Higher Elementary school.

10. Kumbla Board Higher Elementary school.

11. Bangramanjeeshwar Board Girls' school.

Panchama 12. Charvattur Board school.

Distance from other recognized schools.

One and a half furlongs from the K.E.M. aided ards only up to standard.

school which has stand-

About three furlongs from

Half a mile from the newly

opened Kekekermel aided school.

school.

the K.E.M. aided Boys'

The Board Higher Elementary school, Hosdrug, provides instruc-tion from VI to VIII standards only.

No aided school near it.

As the girls' school is a sectional one, its open-ing may be justified.

The opening of Charvattur

Board Panchama school preceded the opening of the aided school by more than five years.

Mangalore Taluk Board.

1922-23.

1. Chitrap Boar l Elementary school. Karnad Two miles from Mission school.

Three miles from Agrahar 2. Navar Board Elementary school .. Church Echool.

1923-24.

1. Muchur Board Elementary school. Two miles from Machar school.

1924-25-Nil.

1925-26-Nil.

1926-27.

1. Kuttetoor Mappilla Elementary school.

2. Mukka Hindustani Elementary

school.

3. Manjanady Mappilla Elementary school.

4. Kannoor Mappilla Elementary school.

5. Baikampady Mappilla Elementary school.

6. Bijai Girls' Elementary school 7. Gurpur Girls' Elementary schools.

s these schools are intended for special As classes the restriction not considered was although Mukka Hindustani school is within a radius of one mile from a general aided school. There are no aided schools within a radius of one mile in the case the remaining schools.

There are no aided girls' schools within short distances.

Coondapur Taluk Board.

I. Board Elementary school, Bada ...

There is no school within a radius of one mile. On account of a stream, children cannot attend the nearest Taggarcha Board school which lies at a distance of about a mile.

Schools. Coondapur Taluk Board-cont. 2. Board Elementary school, Tarapathi. 3. Board Elementary school, Koderi.

4. Board Girls' school, Rasrur

5. Board Elementary school, Kotesh-

Distance from other recognized schools.

This village is on the seashore. The nearest school is within a radius of a mile and a half.

Remarks.

This is also on the seashore and there is no school within a radius of a mile and a half.

As there is no girls' school in the village one was opened but it has since been closed for want of strength.

There was an aided school under the management of the Basel Mission. It was not satisfying the wants of the people. The inhabitants of the village opened a schrol and handed it over to the Taluk Board with a building free of rent. The mission school has been closed.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1363 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 144 supra.

G.O. No. 4014, L. & M., dated 18th October 1927.

In partial modification of paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 2998, L. & M., dated 8tn August 1927, presidents of local boards are informed that special casual leave not counting against ordinary casual leave may be granted to a local board servant to cover the total period of absence necessary when he is summoned to give evidence before a court in British India or Foreign Territory as a witness in civil and criminal cases in which his private interests are not in issue. The district board should frame a regulation to this effect under section 71 (1) (c) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, before the concession is availed of.

> (By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

> > C. B. COTTERELL, Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards with spare copies for communication to Presidents of Taluk and Union Boards.

"Tthe Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

" the Revenue Department. ,, the Judicial Department.

,, the Law (General) Department.

,, the Finance Department.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1367 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 145 supra.]

Copy of Chief Conservator's Report, dated Chepauk, the 18th November 1927, No. L. Dis. 7892/27.

[Prgislative Council question No. 930—Forest concessions—South Kanara— Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 2714-1/27-1, dated 20th September 1927.]

The information called for in the Government Memorandum is furnished below:—

- (a) Yes, the concession has been taken full advantage of except in places where the produce can be obtained more easily elsewhere than from reserved forests.
- (b) Publicity was given through the District Gazette in English and its village sheets in Kanarcse, as well as through Forest and Revenue officers.
- (d) No case of a villager hesitating to take advantage of the concession because he was afraid of the Forest subordinates, is known.

APPENLIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1373 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 148 supra.]

G.O. No. 1100, Public, dated 12th November 1925.

In partial modification of G.O. No. 76, Public, dated 6th February 1924. the Government are pleased to direct that candidates for clerical appointments should forward with their applications to the Staff Selection Board, a certificate of physical fitness in the appended form signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Civil Medical Officer of rank not lower than that of Civil Surgeon or District Medical Officer and that no further medical examination of candidates accepted by the Board should ordinarily be required before employment or before confirmation. It will, however, be open to the head of a department or office who intends to give a permanent appointment to any selected candidate to send him before a Medical Board for re-examination if he has reason to believe that the candidate's physical fitness has seriously deteriorated since the issue of the certificate produced before the Staff Selection Board. If the head of the department or office does not consider it necessary to insist on the production of a further medical certificate the certificate produced before the Staff Selection Board should be attached to the first pay bill.

- 2. The Government further direct that the fee to be levied from a candidate for a medical certificate to be attached to an application to be submitted to the Staff Selection Board for any appointment should not exceed Rs. 7-8-0.
- 3. The action of the Board referred to in paragraph 6 of its letter No. 427-S.S.B., dated 9th September 1925, is approved.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Chief Secretary.

years and by

). Astigmatic (simple or

APPENDIX

Certificate of Physical Fitness.

(The form is to be used by every candidate who appears	
tion Board and must be attached to the application f	
be signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or a	Civil Medical Officer of
rank not lower than that of Civil Surgeon or a Distr	rict Medical Officer.)

Name and rank of Officer granting the certificate:

I do hereby certify that I have examined (full name)

a candidate for employment under the Government of Madras as

and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity except

I do not consider this a disqualification for the employment he seeks.

His age is according to his own statement appearance about years.

I further certify that he has marks of waccination

Chest measurement in inches $\begin{cases} (1) \text{ on full inspiration } :-\\ (2) \text{ on full expiration } :- \end{cases}$

Difference (expansion).

Height:— ft. in.

His vision is normal, Hypermetropic (

Myopic (). Astigm mixed).

His hearing is normal, defective (much or slight).

Personal marks (at least two should be mentioned).

Station. Signature.

Dated 192

Designation.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide auswer to question No. 1379 asked by Mr. L. K. Tulasiram at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 151 supra.]

Muhammadans		•••			 3
Indian Christians	1.	1		45.0	 2
Brahmans					 52
Non-Brahman Hin	dus				 5
Anglo-Indians		parantina de la company			 Nil
	8 1	16,4	607		
la.	LEG	110011	TIB	Total	 .62
600	一般的		33 - 5	-	

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1385 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 153 supra.]

From the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 8th December 1927, No. 2377/27-C.E.P.

[Reference.—Government Memorandum No. 16618-D/27-2, dated 27th October 1927.]

Legislative Council question No. 1137—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu —Closure of canals in Godavari Eastern delta.

The Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, reports that as four weeks' closure for the Godavari Eastern delta was found insufficient to do the necessary work, it is proposed to have a five weeks' closure in future. In order to do the arrears of work, there was a six weeks' closure in 1927. But as the repairs were not completely carried out, the proposed closure in 1928 will also be for six weeks. As the period of closure depends upon the works to be carried out in each year, the Superintending Engineer states that the question of reducing the period of closure in subsequent years will be considered, if the repairs are completely carried out during the next closure.

2. As most of the silt clearance is at the head of the canals, it is not rossible to close only one canal.